

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE FAILURE OF THE CURRENCY BILL: WHAT NEXT?

BOTH the friends and enemies of the Currency Bill substituted for the original Carlisle Bill regard the refusal of the House of Representatives to adopt a rule for closing debate and bringing the Bill to a vote to mean the final defeat of the measure. Some hope is expressed that the Senate may agree on a compromise Currency Bill, and even the details of a Bill said to be favored by Mr. Gorman and other Senators have already been given; but it is pointed out that the opposition of the few "silver Senators" might, in the absence of rules governing debate, insure the defeat of any attempt at currency legislation unfavorable to the free-coinage movement. At all events the Press, in discussing the possible alternatives to the defeated Bill, urges the speedy enactment of legislation for the single purpose of relieving the Treasury and rendering a third issue of high-interest bonds unnecessary. The proposition for a popular loan finds considerable favor.

The brief selections below indicate the "sense of the Press" on the question of the next step to be taken by Congress:

Provide for More Revenue.—"The Democrats of the House should now diligently apply themselves to the carrying out of a legislative program based on these four fundamental propositions:

"1. Authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell bonds for gold to be used in redeeming the legal tenders.

"2. Authorize the President to appoint a commission to prepare and report necessary amendments to the National Bank Act.

"3. Reduce the expenditures of the Government for the coming fiscal year to the lowest point a due regard for the public interests will permit.

"4. Increase immediately the revenues of the Government by equitable taxation sufficient in amount to make current receipts meet current expenditures, and at the earliest possible day put a surplus into the Treasury to be used in retiring greenbacks and Treasury notes.

"The revision of the banking and currency laws is not urgent. It is more desirable that the work should be done well than that it should be done at once. The relief of the Treasury is a matter of extreme urgency. From the point of view of the legislator it

is immaterial whether the unsatisfactory condition of the Treasury is caused by a deficiency of revenue or by the withdrawal of gold in exchange for legal tenders. The remedy we prescribe will cure the malady, whatever its causes."—*The Times (Dem.)*, New York.

Compel Payment of Custom Duties in Gold.—"The problem is to be solved by no new methods or expedients; the cure lies simply in the removal of a local obstruction to the normal circulation of gold, which bars that metal from access to the Treasury. The cause of that obstruction comes from no insurmountable cause, nor from any public distrust; but it may need the force of a law to dislodge it. The obstruction itself is nothing more or less than the recent suspension by the seaboard banks of their previously uniform custom of paying gold to importers for the liquidation of customs duties and of providing from their own vaults the gold required for export. There surely should be no great difficulty in removing this obstacle; and just as surely there will be no removal of the Treasury's embarrassments until that is done."—*The Journal of Commerce (Ind.)*, New York.

Pass a Simple Loan Bill.—"Currency reform is too large a question to be dealt with in a short session that has less than two months of life; and, happily, there is no possibility of getting Congress to accept any of the subversive schemes that have been brought, more or less authoritatively, to its notice. But, surely, if the Administration would use its influence with the sounder-thinking section of its party to obtain the passage of a simple bill giving the Secretary of the Treasury power to issue short-term bonds at a low rate of interest whenever required, either for meeting a deficit in the revenue or strengthening the gold reserve, there ought not to be any insurmountable difficulty in obtaining the consent of Congress to the proposal."—*The Herald (Ind.)*, Boston.

"It would be well if the Administration would try its hand in securing votes for a bill giving the Treasury discretionary authority to issue low-rate bonds, as emergencies arise. If these bonds were of small denominations, they would be taken readily by the people, without the intervention of bank syndicates, and would be esteemed a highly satisfactory investment for trust funds, where security was the thing chiefly sought."—*The Journal (Rep.)*, Boston.

"If the intelligent men of both parties—for this should not be a political question—will unite to secure the passage of a bill authorizing a popular loan, the country can wait for a deliberate and safe solution of the currency problem."—*The Herald (Ind.)*, New York.

"All the evils and dangers which confront us—the depleted reserve, the repeated loans, the run on the Treasury, the imperiled credit, the threatened suspension of gold payments—all come from the fact that, under Democratic management, the receipts of the Government are far below its expenses. . . . Relieve the Treasury by more revenue, and the currency revision will take care of itself in due time."—*The Press (Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

"The only thing to be done is to supply the Treasury with sufficient revenue, stop the bond issues, and let the banks end the strain when they get ready."—*The Republican (Ind.)*, Springfield.

"The Democrats are apparently disposed to flounder around for a while on the off chance of hitting on some scheme that can save them from the shame of doing absolutely nothing, but there is no reason to expect that they will succeed. If there is any record for currency reform made before the opening of next year's Presidential campaign, it will be made by the Republicans."—*The Journal (Ind.)*, Providence.

"There is no need to cast about for plans. The plan that the people have indorsed, the plan they want, is already outlined in

the financial pledge of the Democratic platform. In its essence it is the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver, and the use of both as the primary, fundamental money of the country without discrimination against either metal."—*The Constitution (Dem.)*, Atlanta.

"Defeat at so early a stage in the proceedings was not looked for, and made the defeat all the more overwhelming. It is not likely that another attempt will be made in this Congress to disturb the monetary system of the country. This assurance of stability ought to afford no little relief and comfort to business men."—*The Inter Ocean (Rep.)*, Chicago.

"What was needed, and what is needed now, was a measure for the relief of the Treasury. A radical change in the currency system was not and is not necessary in order to afford the needed relief. There are two plain facts of the situation. One is that the revenues are less than the expenditures. The Treasury is running behind at the rate of \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000 a month, and is likely to run behind, though at a diminished rate, until June, when the income tax will begin to yield something. The other fact is that the Treasury is rapidly losing its gold reserve again."—*The Herald (Dem.)*, Chicago.

"What the Nation needs is more income. The crying want of the Treasury is provision for permanent revenue enough to meet current expenses. The way to get this revenue is well known and wide open. The indirect taxation of an adequate Tariff has furnished such revenue heretofore, and will furnish it again."—*The Telegraph (Ind. Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

HYPNOTISM IN AN AMERICAN COURT.

HYPNOTIC influence has for the first time been set up successfully as a defense in a criminal case in this country in the recent murder trial in Wichita, Kansas. A man named McDonald, a farm-hand, who confessed that he had followed and slain a man named Patton, was acquitted by the jury under the judge's instruction, the defense of the accused having been that he committed the murder under the hypnotic influence of his employer, Gray, who, by his superior will-power, induced the accused to lie in wait and shoot Patton. It appeared at the trial that, while McDonald had no motive whatever for the killing, Gray had a grudge against Patton, who figured as a witness against him in an important law-suit. Gray was also shown to be a man of commanding presence and dictatorial bearing. In a separate trial, Gray, the hypnotizer, was convicted of the murder committed by his agent and sentenced to death.

If these two verdicts stand on appeal to the higher courts, hypnotism as a legal defense will receive a recognized standing in our jurisprudence.

In commenting on this interesting Kansas case, the newspapers, while admitting the scientific weight of the hypnotic theory, express apprehension lest this new defense may become a convenient tool in the hands of criminals and their abettors.

New and Knotty Points in Medico-Legal Jurisprudence.—"It is not, as has been hastily said, the first time that hypnotism has been set up as a legal defense for the crime of murder.

"In the French courts it has been advanced in several famous cases. A quite recent one was that of Gabrielle Bompard, who assisted in the strangling of a Parisian, and who claimed to have done so under the hypnotic influence of the man who was the principal in the crime.

"Her plea was successful with the jury, who sent the man to the guillotine, while Gabrielle received a sentence of imprisonment only.

"Mrs. Meyers, wife of the doctor of that name, lately convicted of murder by poisoning, and who is now awaiting trial in this city on the same charge, will be defended on the same ground—that she was an irresponsible agent, magnetically moved by the doctor, as a mere automaton, to commit the crime charged against her.

"Only a few days ago there came another strange hypnotic story from Eau Claire, Wis. It related the arrest of an old and until now highly respected physician, Dr. George W. Pickin, and

his son on charges of abduction and criminal assault. The complaining young girl, about seventeen years of age, alleged that by purely hypnotic influence she had been compelled, against her will, so far as any remained to her, to enter their house, though she had not before been on speaking terms with them, and that, while in that magnetized or semi-trance state, she was assaulted.

"Taking all these things together, it would appear that the hypnotist is truly 'in our midst,' and that he is likely to figure conspicuously in our criminal courts. . . .

"It is plain that the area of crime is open to appalling extension by aid of the hypnotic art of suggestion.

"Another eminent writer on the subject, Dr. Ernest Hart, says: 'It has been shown that not only will a hypnotic subject perform unconsciously, under the influence of suggestion, acts which are dangerous to himself and others, and which are in themselves criminal—so that he can be made to thief, to commit arson or to attempt violence—but that certain subjects can, there is reason to believe, be made to receive a suggestion having in it a time element. He can be told: 'On this day week, at a given time, you will return to the hypnotic state, you will go to a given place, you will steal such and such property, or you will attack such and such a person, and you will not remember who gave you the direction.'

"These are, so Dr. Hart says, extreme possibilities of the new art of delegating crime, but they are distinctly possible.

"We may be sure that the hypnotic theory of defense will be advanced now with increasing frequency. New and knotty points of medico-legal import will thereby be raised, and the courts will sooner or later have to determine them.

"The Kansas juries that have just found the hypnotizer guilty of the murder and his hypnotized agent 'not guilty' have set up a first precedent in dealing with this new order of crimes by proxy. If the higher courts sustain these verdicts, the hypnotic suggesters will henceforth make their suggestions of murder, as the senators of one of the ancient republics used to make theirs—with halters around their necks."—*The Recorder*, New York.

A Substitute for the Insanity Dodge.—"Even the most stupid of murderers having realized some time ago that the insanity plea was of little or no avail, it was of course necessary that a new line of defense of value to the deeply depraved should be sought and found. Some years ago a French murderess insisted that the crime she committed was one for which she was in no sense responsible, as she was under the hypnotic influence of a man who insisted upon absolute obedience and who successfully controlled her until the victim was dead. But the French jury evidently thought but little of the prisoner's plea, for the verdict rendered and the sentence imposed were just what they would have been had the art of hypnotism been entirely unknown. The inability of the Parisian jury to appreciate the ingenuity of that defense may have worked discouragement for a while, but doubting criminals may pluck up courage and look forward hopefully to speedy freedom, for out in Wellington, Kan. [Wichita?], a slayer of a fellow man has been acquitted in spite of his having confessed his criminality. The theory upon which the defense was based was that Anderson Gray so operated upon the weaker mind of Thomas McDonald that McDonald laid in wait for Thomas Patton—against whom Gray had a grudge—and shot him from ambush. To the Kansas jury that seemed like a reasonable sort of a plea, so McDonald is at liberty. Suggestions to the vicious may be somewhat out of order, but in view of the vast amount of brain-work that has been put in on endeavors to save the lives of some pretty worthless people it does seem strange that counsel for the defense have never suggested that the murdered person hypnotized the murderer and compelled the crime rather than commit suicide. Against such a defense as that it would be more than difficult for even the most astute prosecutor to make much headway, for his best witness would necessarily be absent. The country is tired of the insanity dodge. It must be supplied with something novel."—*The Star*, Washington.

Exceedingly Dangerous Path.—"We have not seen the evidence introduced in the Wichita case, but on general principles we should say that the admission of such a plea as that on which McDonald was acquitted was exceedingly dangerous. If it becomes the rule to admit such excuses for crime, nine hundred and ninety-nine men out of a thousand will be sure to lay their sins at some one else's door. How is the crime of hypnotic suggestion to be proven? An expert professor of hypnotism, consulted

in the Eau Claire cases, says that hypnotic influence cannot be exerted at a distance; there must be personal contact, or at least the glance of the eye. When courts admit testimony of hypnotic control they are entering upon a path of which the end cannot be seen."—*The Tribune, Minneapolis.*

Regulation of Hypnotic Experiments.—"This hypnotic business is likely to become a serious matter for the hypnotists. Their experiments are producing very disagreeable results for some of the operators. In Hungary, a man who practices the hypnotic art has been convicted of the crime of forcing a woman to marry him, while she was under his hypnotic control, his motive being not to get her for his wife, but to obtain control of her fortune. The court, in his case, decided that he did actually compel the woman to do what she did, and that his action was criminal; he will go to prison as the penalty of his hypnotic performances. At the same time, another serious result has been reached in a murder trial in Kansas. . . .

"These cases will, no doubt, be carefully noted by those people who engage in the business of hypnotizing other people, because they indicate the most disagreeable of possible consequences to the practitioners of the hypnotic art. It may be fun to hypnotize those who are susceptible to the peculiar influence of this singular power, but it is not pleasant to contemplate the possibility of being held accountable for the criminal acts of the hypnotized parties. If the subject of the hypnotic experiment commits a murder, or any other crime, and is then legally held to be guiltless, while the hypnotizer is condemned as the real criminal, the profession and practice of hypnotism will not be likely to prevail very extensively. But what about the people who are so foolish as to put themselves in the power of a hypnotizer? Do they deserve much sympathy, if they are involved in trouble in consequence of putting themselves under the absolute and irresponsible control of another? We think not. The law does not excuse the criminal who commits a crime while he is in a condition of drunkenness, voluntarily brought on himself. Why should it excuse one who, aware of the fact that by submitting to hypnotism he may lose control of his own will and actions, takes this risk? There is a great deal in this subject to suggest careful investigation and thinking, and caution about allowing hypnotic experiments to be tried."—*The Journal, Jersey City.*

DOUBLING THE TAX ON BEER.

WITH a continuing excess of the Government's expenditure over income, and slight chances of any Congressional action for the relief of the Treasury, the need of providing in some way for additional revenue in a less expensive way than by increasing the interest-bearing debt of the country is gaining recognition. Treasury officials and Congressmen are expressing the conviction that the easiest way of increasing the Government's income is by levying taxes on some new articles or raising the taxes on articles already yielding revenue. A tax on bank checks has been suggested, and received with some favor. But according to reports from Washington the proposition most likely to prevail is one for the doubling of the present tax on beer, which is one dollar per barrel. The first step toward securing this income was taken last week by Representative Morey, of Mississippi, who introduced a Bill in the House providing for a tax of two dollars per barrel of beer. Secretary Carlisle is said to be anxious for prompt and favorable action upon this Bill. When the present Tariff was under consideration in the House, the Secretary advocated a higher tax on beer, but the brewers are believed to have had sufficient influence with the Committee to prevent the adoption of the Secretary's suggestion. The proposed increase, it is estimated, would add \$30,000,000 to the revenue without swelling the expenses of the Treasury, as it could be collected by the existing force of officials.

The Press seems to be about equally divided on the question of the propriety and expediency of the proposed increase of the beer tax, as will appear from the subjoined comments:

Tax Would Fall on Millionaire Brewers.—"Eighteen months ago an increased tax on beer was agitated as the surest and

quickest way of increasing the revenues. The tax would not fall on the poor man because it would amount to only the fraction of a cent per glass of beer, and the retail price could not be raised. The tax would be paid by the millionaire brewers and the English syndicates which are operating the American breweries.

"These things were understood by everybody connected with the Cleveland Administration and by Wilson's Ways and Means Committee. But when the time came they all made a cowardly retreat in the face of the threat of the brewers' combine to 'do up' the Democratic Party if it enacted such legislation.

"The voters of the country have done up the Democratic Party without any help from the brewers' combine, and it may be that Secretary Carlisle and Chairman Wilson will now have courage enough to defy the English syndicate and the rich brewers at home who want to get out of paying their share toward the support of the Government. The additional revenue which is needed ought to come from an additional tax on beer."—*The Mail (Rep.), Chicago.*

The Poor Man's Beer.—"The readers of *The Press* well know that this newspaper does not advocate the unnecessary use of intoxicating beverages. At the same time we recognize that beer is pre-eminently the beverage of people in poor and moderate circumstances, and it is therefore strikingly in accord with Democratic methods that beer should be selected as a stop-gap for the deficit in the Treasury caused by robbing American labor of protection for the benefit of Great Britain and other foreign countries. The Bill introduced in Congress by Democratic Representative Money, of Mississippi, increasing the tax on beer from the present rate of one dollar to two dollars a barrel, will doubtless not become a law, because the Democratic majority dare not challenge a reopening of the Tariff question, but it indicates the extreme to which the Democracy would resort if it could in order to carry out its policy of crushing American industries. Besides depriving the American workingman of a chance to earn a living for himself and his family, the Democrats would raise the price of beer."—*The Press (Rep.), New York.*

Every Argument for the Proposition.—"The most easy and simple way of increasing the national revenues would be by doubling the present tax of one dollar a barrel on beer, as proposed in the bill introduced by Mr. Money, of Mississippi, in the House yesterday. It would not raise the price of beer by the glass to the consumer, and would only reduce the present inordinate profits of the brewing industry, while it would add fully \$30,000,000 a year to the income from the Internal Revenue Bureau, without requiring any new machinery for the purposes of collection. In short, there is every argument for it from the standpoint of the public interest. Nevertheless, there is little reason to hope that the plan will be adopted. Both parties have always feared to offend the brewing interest, and although the Democrats are just going out of power, they will doubtless shrink from the idea of incurring the hostility of this element. As for the Republicans, the first indication of their attitude may be seen in a thoroughly demagogical editorial article in this morning's *Press* [see preceding extract]. . . ."—*The Evening Post (Ind.), New York.*

How Consumers Would Pay the Tax.—"As to the independent proposition to double the beer tax, beer now contributes annually something over \$30,000,000 to the public revenues. Besides this, beer is taxed for its barley, its rice, its glucose, its hops, and other materials. In most of the States, beer pays in addition heavy saloon licenses. All these things make the beer tax quite high enough for consumers, without doubling it. There is no doubt, as asserted, that the brewers could well afford this tax on their profitable business, since they would not pay a cent of it. The beer tax is paid by consumers; and it would be paid by them no less if it should be thus increased. It is quite probable that with a two-dollar tax on beer the glass would be as large and the price as low as they now are. In such case the tax would be recouped simply by cheapening the quality of the beer. The consumers would pay the tax out of their pockets, as well as at the expense of their health. There is too much temptation already to adulterate beer by the substitution of cheap materials for wholesome barley, malt, and hops.

"From considerations of sound policy no internal tax is imposed upon domestic wines, which contain as much alcohol as does beer. Those who advocate a beer tax, to be consistent, should favor

also a proportionate tax on California wines, from which considerable revenue could be obtained. But statesmen have held that it is bad policy to promote the consumption of whisky for drink at the expense of wholesome domestic vintages. The same immunity can be pleaded on behalf of beer, which is as innocuous a drink as wine, and far more popular. To multitudes of American people beer is as much of a necessity of living as is sugar. They pay more tax on their beer now than on their sugar, with which they could readily dispense. Of course, some persons who prefer champagne, or whiskey, or rain-water, may be disposed to quarrel with this taste, but it is none of their business."—*The Record (Ind. Dem.)*, Philadelphia.

Brief Comment.

"It is because the brewers know the addition to the tax will fall on them that they are trotting out the workingman and alleging that he is in danger of being deprived of his beer. It is very well known that the brewing business is an immensely profitable one. The returns are quick. The brewer is turning his money over every little while. In this city most of the saloons are run practically by the brewers, who pocket thus all the profit there is in the sale of their beer. Their heavy profits would be cut by doubling the tax. Those profits have not been lessened by hard times, for they have been charging the old price for beer, and yet their raw materials have cost them less."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, Chicago.

"The *New York Press* protests against the proposed increase of the tax on beer, which is 'pre-eminently the beverage of people in poor and moderate circumstances.' This is fine talk for protectionist consumption, but it will be palatable. What *The Press* fears is that the taxes on the poor man's clothing cannot be increased if the beer tax is raised."—*The Republican (Ind.)*, Springfield.

"The proposition to levy an additional tax of one dollar a barrel on beer is urged with an apparent indifference as to the revenue that the Government now realizes from this liquid. The present internal revenue tax on beer contributes something over \$30,000,000 annually to the public revenues, and in addition to this tribute there is a tax on barley, hops, and about all the other materials entering into its production. In addition to this there is the price that has to be paid for saloon licenses under which beer is sold. It would appear that this article is sufficiently taxed already, considering that the consumer has to pay it."—*The Herald (Ind.)*, Boston.

"The claim is not made that the income from this source would completely provide for the deficit in the Treasury, but that it would render vast assistance in this regard. Moreover, it is a ready and easy manner of replenishing the coffers from which the expense of running the Government is paid."—*The Dispatch (Rep.)*, Columbus.

"The revenue is needed and the beer can stand the strain easily. The tax will not affect the retail dealer or the consumer, and besides there is mighty little beer sold in South Carolina now. The dispensary has about killed the business. A tax of ten dollars a barrel would wring no withers hereabouts."—*The News and Courier (Dem.)*, Charleston.

"It has come to a pretty pass when the credit of the nation must rest on an increase in the beer tax. Let us have a change in the management. . . . The proposition to levy a Federal tax of two dollars a barrel on beer instead of one is a proposition to double the mortgage the brewing industry has upon the nation."—*The Voice (Proh.)*, New York.

"This is a direct slap at the saloon-keeper. While the brewer will pay the Government the additional one dollar tax he will certainly add that much to the price of the beer to the saloon-keeper, and the question is, How will the saloon-keeper get it from the consumer? He certainly cannot add to the price or reduce the amount given without losing his trade. How much this additional tax on the already overburdened saloon-keeper will be can be arrived at by the number of barrels of beer sold last year. If they sold two hundred barrels during 1894 the tax will be two hundred dollars. Can you afford it? If not, then agitate it in your associations and among your friends."—*Fair Play (Liquor)*, Chicago.

"It is learned from Washington that the pot is preparing to call the kettle black again this week."—*The World*, New York.

COMMERCIAL WAR PENDING BETWEEN EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES.

ALL Continental Europe is threatening to follow the lead of Germany in boycotting American beef. Germany was the first a few weeks ago to discover tuberculosis or Texas fever in American cattle, and excluded our dressed beef and live cattle from her markets. It is, however, freely assumed on this side that the removal of the discriminating duty levied by us on sugar imported from Germany and other countries that give a bounty to sugar-producers would, as if by magic, free our cattle from all disease and open the German ports again. Germany has been followed by other European countries, until now all Continental Europe threatens to adopt reprisals. Austria has directly protested against the sugar duty, but France, Belgium, and Sweden justify their embargo on our cattle and beef on the ground of disease.

American cattle-breeders and -packers are alarmed at the threatened loss of their foreign markets, and demand the repeal of our Tariff duties injurious to Continental Europe. The Republicans in Congress, however, are reported as determined to permit no Tariff legislation of any kind during this session, and the commercial war will probably continue.

It is stated that the State Department is preparing to retaliate upon Continental Europe by prohibiting the import of some of their products on certain grounds, such, for instance, as adulteration of German wines. Many of our newspapers favor this method, while others denounce it as trifling with a grave subject, and call upon the Republican Senators to remove the obstacles in the way of a speedy termination of the "war." From a legal standpoint, Secretary Gresham has admitted that the sugar-schedule of our Tariff violates the treaties negotiated under the reciprocity section of the Tariff of 1890, in that it imposes a duty which is not of universal application upon countries claiming the right to be placed upon "the most-favored-nation basis." For this admission he is assailed by certain journals which profess to regard the point as open to doubt.

Plutocratic Senators Responsible.—"The retaliatory war of the great European Powers against American exports threatens to be fraught with disaster to our foreign trade, involving eventually an annual loss of tens of millions of dollars to our merchants and farmers.

"Austria, Belgium, Germany, Spain, and even the friendly Republic of France resent the injurious discriminations of our Senate-tinkered Tariff and evidently intend to make us pay dearly for its hostility to their interests. The worst of it is that, having provoked this war, we have no right to complain while our new Tariff contains the provoking and ruinous duties dictated by the Sugar Trust and other lordly monopolies.

"The House has promptly passed bills to remove the Tariff-grievances which have caused this ruinous war. But the Senate stolidly refused to consider them. What do the patrician and plutocratic Senators care whether the people suffer? Republican Senators solidly voted against giving them any relief, and against even allowing the relief-bills to be considered. Republican journals make no protest against Republican obstructionists in the Senate, who, in alliance with a few Democratic obstructionists, still prevent action on these important bills. How long will the people remain silent under this Senatorial tyranny?"—*The Herald (Ind.)*, New York.

Our Tariff Not Made to Suit Foreigners.—"It may be a bad Tariff, especially as to the provisions forced into it in the interest of sugar; it has few friends in this country, and if its provisions are in violation of plighted faith, faith must be kept, but it would be just as well for foreign nations to remember that, so long as we do not violate treaties, our commercial and fiscal legislation is enacted for the United States. It is a little strange that there should be any lingering belief in Europe that the United States ought to make its Tariff to suit European exporters after the McKinley Bill. Tariffs in the United States are made to meet the conveniences of our people first, as our legislators understand them. They may make erroneous judgments as to what

an enlightened self-interest truly calls for. But they prefer to exercise that judgment for themselves, nevertheless, and always will do so."—*The Transcript (Ind. Rep.)*, Boston.

Return to Protection the Quickest Remedy.—"The State Department certainly comprehends that the sole motive which has inspired the Governments of Continental Europe lies in the repeal of the McKinley Tariff Law and in the resultant cancelation of all the reciprocity arrangements. . . .

"Of course, if the McKinley Tariff were put in force again and the reciprocity arrangements were promptly put in effect once more, the markets of Continental Europe would be as promptly opened. This is frankly admitted by department officials at Washington. The quickest way to abolish all this discrimination against the agricultural products of the United States would be to return to the Republican system of protection to home industries and reciprocal arrangements based on the free, or almost free, admission of non-competitive products of other nations.

"But, unfortunately for the United States, the political conditions now in force stand in the way of any prompt return to a Republican Tariff policy. President Cleveland is probably still devoted to what he believes to be the righteous cause of Tariff Reform; and even the depression and distress to which he and his party have brought the country do not, in his view, afford sufficient cause for a return to the Republican policy of Protection under which the country for thirty years enjoyed almost uninterrupted prosperity. So long as Mr. Cleveland is President, therefore, a resumption of the Republican Tariff policy is practically impossible.

"Still, something should be done to break down the embargo upon the products of the United States. Even retaliation, as a last resort, will be better than inaction."—*The Advertiser (Rep.)*, Boston.

Europe Follows American Precedents.—"The first thought which will suggest itself to the patriotic American will be: What have we to do with abroad anyhow? Have we not been assured by many orators that there is no such thing as a world market, and that, even if there were, it would be as nothing compared with our home market? If this be true, and Mr. McKinley has told us that it is, why should we be in any way distressed by what Germany, Austria, France, Belgium, and the rest of them do? Indeed, is it not rather unpatriotic for an American citizen to turn his back upon the home market and go off chasing the phantom known as the foreign market?

"The European nations have good American precedents for all that they have done. To be sure, they are not quite honest about it. If they were, they would not make use of such transparent devices as the pleuro-pneumonia scare, but would clap on a duty of two, or three, hundred per cent., 'for the protection of home industry,' just as Spain has done in the case of flour imported into Cuba. But the method used is not important, for the effect is the same. And even our high Protectionists, strangely enough, do not like to see their 'principle' enforced so strenuously against us. The 'war' will probably go on until the combatants discover that selling and buying are two sides of the same thing; that one cannot exist without the other; that restriction of trade by prohibitory duties or factitious sanitary reg-

ulations is quite as hurtful to the country which enforces it, as it is to the country against which it is aimed."—*The News (Ind.)*, Indianapolis.

Heroic Measures Justifiable on Our Part.—"It would seem that some more heroic treatment of this matter than is involved in protests will be necessary in order to secure a remedy. A commercial warfare is not to be desired. It is a condition to be put off as long as possible and to be entered into only when every other resource for the correction of unfair and unjust action has failed. But European countries should understand that while this country has no wish to engage in a conflict of this kind, if forced to it as a last resort to protect our interests when unwarrantably assailed we will not shrink from it. Possibly we would not be able to compel European countries to buy our cattle and meats, but we could exclude from the American market a very large amount of their products which our people could very well do without. This is a consideration, however, for the future. At present our Government should put forth its strongest efforts to have these damaging embargoes upon our cattle and meats removed. They have already done considerable injury, and if long maintained must prove almost calamitous to the meat-producing interest of the country."—*The Bee (Rep.)*, Omaha.

Another Side to the Trouble.—"There is another side to the exclusion of American beef and live cattle from European markets. The meat business in this country is in the hands of giant monopolies which pay small prices to cattle-raisers, but take large prices from consumers. The foreign markets have been taking the surplus that cannot be disposed of in this country at monopoly prices. It is said that American meats often have been sold at foreign ports for less than the ruling prices in the cities on the Atlantic seaboard. Now that the outlets for the surplus have been temporarily closed, the consumers ought to stand a good chance of profiting thereby. Perhaps the monopolies may steal a march upon the consumers by decreasing the slaughter of cattle temporarily and keeping the present high prices up. At any rate the meat-dealers have the matter in their own hands. The consumer is practically powerless."—*The Press (Dem.)*, Troy.

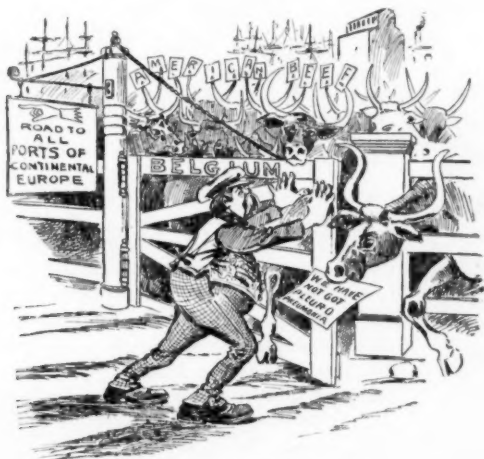
"The modern phase of Protectionism is the international Tariff war. France has retaliated for duties levied by foreign countries on her products. Germany and Russia continued a commercial strife until the demands of the growers of wheat and the consumers of bread compelled a truce. And now the United States find themselves likely to become the victims of retaliatory measures threatened by Continental Europe. . . . And as it is the American farmer, the breeder of cattle, and the grower of breadstuffs or of cotton, who is our chief exporter, it is he who must suffer most by reason of this consequence of the tax levied for the greater enrichment of the Sugar Trust. . . . Commercial wars are less civilized and much less dignified than wars of arms inspired by international anger. The remedy and preventive of commercial war is in our own hands. The existing Tariff on sugar, imposed at the dictation of an impudent monopoly, is the cause of the threats to close the ports of Europe against our agricultural products."—*Harper's Weekly (Ind.)*, New York.

Brief Comment.

"Retaliation will probably be resorted to after a time, although that is always foolish, and generally ineffectual. If Belgium hurts us in the matter of our sales, that is no reason why we should hurt ourselves in the matter of our purchases. But all nations resort to retaliation except Great Britain. It looks as though the latter were the only real friend, in the commercial sense, that we have in Europe. Distressing, but true!"—*The Nation (Ind.)*, New York.

"It would be too much to expect this Democratic Administration and this Democratic Congress to confess their mistake by restoring the Blaine reciprocity provision. The most that can be expected, therefore, is retaliation under such powers as may exist in other laws. There ought to be no nonsense about applying this retaliation. Europe should be brought to its senses without further delay."—*The Mail (Rep.)*, Chicago.

"The question must naturally recur to the minds of men who think that possibly the people of the United States might subsist for a time, at least, even if a Chinese wall were erected along the entire line of the European water front against all American productions, whether, in view of the jealous, discriminating, and



THE LAST GATE BARRED.

—*The Philadelphia Press.*

generally unjust courses taken by foreign authorities toward American products, there is any great gain to accrue by yielding every consideration of expediency and policy to the demands of these nations, as our Tariff Reformers urge."—*The Dispatch (Rep.)*, St. Paul.

"It is not safe to monkey with the business of the country, with a view to securing partisan ends, and this is exactly what those who stand in the way of the relief of our export trade will be doing. It is easily possible for smart politicians to overreach in the game of politics, and thus find such game to end in their own discomfiture."—*The Herald (Ind.)*, Boston.

"A due regard for the welfare of American trade and a desire for honest dealing with foreign nations should take this question out of partisan politics in the Senate and thwart the purposes of an alliance which was formed and has thus far been maintained for the benefit of a greedy and unscrupulous Trust combination. But if such an alliance shall continue to prevent sorely needed legislation, the people should know who are justly responsible for the sacrifice of public interests."—*The Times (Dem.)*, New York.

OHIO AND KENTUCKY CLASH OVER A NEGRO CRIMINAL.

A MOST singular controversy has arisen between two American commonwealths regarding the extradition question. An Ohio judge, called upon to carry out an order of Governor McKinley for the extradition of a negro indicted under the law of Kentucky for shooting with intent to kill, refused to surrender the criminal to the Kentucky authorities unless a written guarantee was given by the Governor of Kentucky and the Sheriff that the prisoner would be protected from mob violence and be given a fair trial. Judge Buchwalter explained that he took this course because Kentucky had once before broken faith with Ohio by permitting the lynching of a prisoner delivered by the latter on requisition papers, and because he had information that there were threats made against the prisoner then under his charge. Of the prisoner's guilt there is no doubt, for he had confessed it before his appeal to the judge to protect him from lynching.

Governor Brown, of Kentucky, is highly indignant, and declines to furnish the guarantee demanded by Judge Buchwalter. He says that the arraignment of Kentucky is unwarranted in fact, and that the conditions of the surrender contravene the Constitution of the United States and amount to an attempt to amend the law of the nation in this matter. Should the Ohio judiciary uphold Judge Buchwalter, Governor Brown threatens to retaliate by refusing to honor requisitions made by the Governor of Ohio.

Among judges and lawyers there is a wide difference of opinion regarding the legality of the course taken by the Cincinnati court, but from an ethical point of view few express disapproval of the act. Even in Kentucky there are papers which have ventured to defend Judge Buchwalter.

We subjoin a number of Press comments on this interesting

case, giving prominence to the Press of the two States involved in the controversy:

Ohio Press Comment.

"The decision of Judge Buchwalter of Cincinnati that he will not permit the extradition of Hamilton until he has satisfactory assurance from the Governor of Kentucky that he will not be lynched, sounds very brave and virtuous, but really such assurance is carried in the very act of extradition itself. If lynching is not a part of the regular legal process of Kentucky, then there is all the assurance that any one could ask, not from the Governor but from the commonwealth; while if lynching were a part of the Kentucky code, the Constitution of the United States enforces Judge Buchwalter to honor it. At any rate, we blush to say that Ohio is not living in the sort of house which would justify our throwing stones of this kind."—*The Plain Dealer (Dem.)*, Cleveland.

"We trust that Governor John Young Brown, of Kentucky, will not feel it incumbent upon him to declare war against the State of Ohio because an Ohio judge has questioned the honor of the people of Kentucky, sah. . . . Thus far Governor Brown has threatened nothing more serious than retaliation in kind when Ohio happens to want a prisoner who has sought a refuge in Kentucky. Still it is impossible to tell what the colonels may do, and it might be well for the people living along the Ohio River to throw up embankments and lock their smoke-houses."—*The Leader (Rep.)*, Cleveland.

"It should not be understood that there is no division of legal opinion on this question. There is such division, the dissenting portion being prompted in part by an interpretation of law in the abstract and partly, no doubt, by their sense of justice to the individual. . . . If the law of the land is such as to furnish victims for mob violence, it has ceased to perform its proper function, and should be so amended as to meet the requirements of changed conditions. . . . It cannot have been in the minds of the law-makers to compel one State to assist another in the degradation of law through mob violence. But if it was, it is no part of the intention of the great mass of the American people to-day to permit of the use of law except for the proper punishment of crime. Law is only crystallized public opinion. When it ceases to be that its usefulness is gone."—*The Dispatch (Rep.)*, Columbus.

Kentucky Press Comment.

"The Judge's action is in defiance of all law and precedent, and is a bold stroke at that comity which has ever existed between the States. He should come over and take a peep at us barbarians, and perhaps he would change his opinion."—*The Sayings (Dem.)*, Harrisburg.

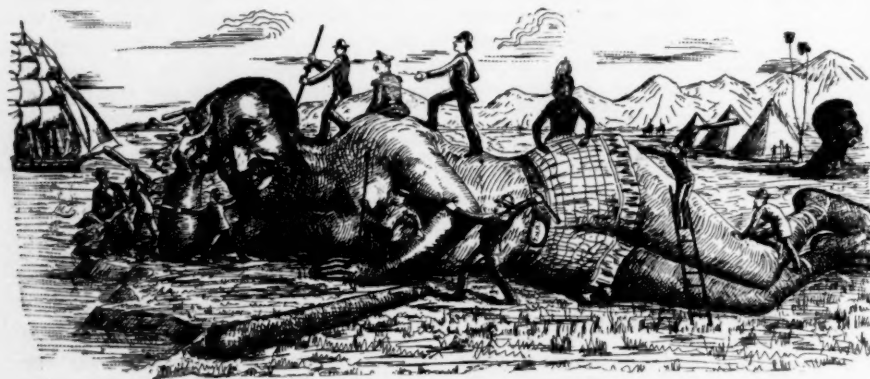
"The Cincinnati judge . . . had reason on his side. The habit of lynching is beginning to tell against us, and there is a well-grounded demand that all citizens should have the benefit of the laws. There is no more reason why a negro should shoot a white man with impunity than there is that a white man should shoot a negro with impunity. According to law and modern civilization, color does not justify murder. There is no ground in law or morals for exceptional punishment for a negro because he exercised his right as a man in defending himself and his family.

He and the white man stand on the same ground in that respect. If our authorities cannot guarantee to accused persons a fair trial and full protection against any illegal violence, they have no right to expect that accused persons will be surrendered to them."

—*The Commercial (Dem.)*, Louisville.

"The last miserable subterfuge of the Ohio judge is a twin relic of that higher lawism that has been the bane of the peace of both Commonwealths for fifty years and more. He is now, as a blind for his ignorance, denying the legality of the form of the extradition papers and seeking an excuse to deliver the criminal upon the further application of the authorities of this State."—*The Observer (Dem.)*, Lexington.

"Next thing Judge Buchwalter will be re-



IS HE ASLEEP OR DEAD—THIS AFRO-AMERICAN GIANT?

With the horrors of the late Georgia massacre fresh and vivid on our mind, following fast upon the failure to convict the mob of Memphis murderers, death seems to have struck the Leviathan. —*The Freeman*, Indianapolis.

quiring a certificate of personal good character from the Governors of States who may make requisitions on Governor McKinley. Now if it had been Governor Pennoyer instead of Governor Brown, the great State of Ohio would have been invaded, and Buchwalter's bloody shirt would have graced the warrior form of the outraged Executive long ere this."—*The Commonwealth (Dem.)*, *Covington*.

Press of the Country at Large.

"The State of Ohio, which defended a prisoner against its own citizens not long ago, to the extremity of killing and wounding several of the mob intent upon lynching him, is in an excellent position to refuse to deliver up a fugitive from Kentucky, until assured that the man will have such a trial as the law contemplates. . . . The State of Kentucky can have its fugitives if it will try them fairly, and guarantee them against mob violence, but Ohio does not intend to encourage Kentucky lynchings."—*The Telegraph and Chronicle (Ind.)*, *Pittsburg*.

"This is a queer position for a judge in one State to take with regard to the administration of justice in another State, and sounds like a thoroughly gratuitous insult to the State of Kentucky. By what right does a judge in Ohio thus sit in judgment upon another State?"—*The Journal (Dem.)*, *New York*.

"The State asking the rendition of a fugitive from justice should be compelled to guarantee him a fair trial. Secretary Gresham is severely censured, and justly so, for ordering two Japanese students to be delivered over to the Chinese for inhuman torture. It will be equally culpable, morally, for any governor or court to deliver a refugee to a barbarous Southern mob."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, *Minneapolis*.

"When the Kentucky authorities secure the return of a prisoner and then either willingly, or with a mere pretense at resistance, allow that prisoner to be lynched, it is the duty of the Ohio authorities to refuse the extradition warrants until some guarantee of better treatment can be secured. The action of the Ohio judge, therefore, was perfectly justified; and instead of criticizing the judge the people of Kentucky ought to make it their business to criticize the State authorities who permit lynching in the case of prisoners who are at the worst guilty of no criminal act."—*The Advertiser (Rep.)*, *Boston*.

"Judge Buchwalter has done exactly right, and the mere fact that the prisoners in each case were negroes should have nothing whatever to do with the estimate of the justice of his action, although, unfortunately, it has very much to do with the necessity."—*The Eagle (Dem.)*, *Brooklyn*.

"Judge Buchwalter's example is a good one for all courts to follow that are asked to extradite criminals into States where lynching is habitual, as it is in Kentucky, Tennessee, and some other States. Judges cannot let themselves be made indirect accomplices of lynchers, and Judge Buchwalter's course is the safe one to follow where there is danger of being led into this false position."—*The Republican (Ind.)*, *Springfield*.

"We are inclined to think that most people will applaud Judge Buchwalter for his action. The Constitution implies, of course, that the person charged with crime who has been given up by one State, will be fairly tried in the State which has jurisdiction of the crime."—*The News (Ind.)*, *Indianapolis*.

NEW LINE OF ATTACK ON THE INCOME TAX.

MANY attempts have been made to impugn the constitutionality of the Income-Tax Law passed by the present Congress. Generally the agreement has been that the tax is illegal because it is direct, and, as such, contrary to the Constitutional provisions which interdict the imposition of direct taxes, "unless in proportion to the census, or enumeration" of the population of the States, among which the tax must be "apportioned according to their respective numbers." Mr. David A. Wells, the well-known American free-trade economist, points out in an article in *The Forum* (January, New York) that this line of attack is not likely to be successful, since the Federal Supreme Court has

clearly decided that an income tax is not a direct tax within the meaning of the constitutional provision. He believes, however, that the tax is unconstitutional, and advances a new ground of attack for public consideration. Arguing that a tax on income is really a tax on the property itself which the citizen possesses, Mr. Wells proceeds as follows:

"Attention is next asked to the eighth section of the first article of the Federal Constitution, which reads as follows:

"The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States, but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States."

"We have, therefore, a clear and imperative mandate as to the manner in which the Federal Government must assess an income tax in common with all other duties and excises, and the question of next importance that presents itself is, Do the provisions for assessing the present income tax conform to such mandate? And the answer turns on the definition, or interpretation, of the term 'uniform' in its application to taxation.

"The framing of such a definition has not been free from difficulty, and has often come up before the courts for determination. The late Mr. Justice Miller, in his lectures on the Constitution, discusses it at some length, and states his conclusions as follows:

"A tax is uniform . . . if it is made to bear the same percentage over all the United States. . . . Different articles may be taxed at different amount provided that the rate is uniform on the same class everywhere, with all people and at all times."

"To complete this argument it only remains to consider what is meant by property of the same class. The answer to this is, obviously, property which immediately or directly competes in open market. The force of competition is not dependent upon the quantity owned or produced by few or many persons, but upon the aggregate quantity of similar property offered in market, whether produced or owned by few or many persons. On the ground of eminent judicial authority and common sense, territorial uniformity by taxation must therefore imply and involve absolute uniformity and equality of taxation on like values and quantities.

"If an income tax is laid at the same rate or percentage upon all incomes, there would be no question as to its uniformity and compliance with the Constitutional provisions. On the other hand, if such a tax is laid as the present Income-Tax Law proposes, with discriminating incidence or with different rates or percentages on different incomes, there would seem to be no ground for assuming that it was invested with uniformity, or was in compliance with the Constitutional mandate. Let us suppose, for illustration, three farms designated as A, B, and C, owned by three persons, producing the same products, or the same class of products—wheat, corn, potatoes, and the like—and returning a profit or income to their respective owners from the sale of these products under the same competitive conditions. Let us suppose further that the profit or income from the farms A and B is in each case \$4,000; while the profit or income from farm C, owing to a greater area of land cultivated, or greater energy and skill on the part of the owner, is \$8,000. Under the present discriminating income tax the profits or income of the two farms, A and B, and of two persons, under an exemption of \$4,000, would be free from all income taxation; while the profit of the competitive farm C, producing the same income as the other two farms, would be subject to a tax burden, on half its income or profit, of two per cent., if, as assumed, the farm happens to be in the hands of a single owner. The aggregate of the value or income of the property is the same in both cases, but the incidence of taxation is made dependent upon the circumstance of making the assessment upon two persons rather than one. This is not equality of burden on competing property, or on immediate competitors, but may be fairly characterized as robbery.

"Under the operation of natural laws, larger quantities will be owned and produced in one State than in another. Colorado and Texas have large herds of cattle, Illinois has large cornfields and large distilleries, Louisiana large sugar plantations, and New England large factories, owned by single persons. Two States may, and in some instances do, have nearly equal *per capita* wealth in the aggregate; but in the one the wealth may be made up of capital invested in numerous small industries adapted to soil and climate, while in the other, owing to different natural

conditions, there may be great concentration of capital in a few hands and in few industries.

"Thus, in the case of the income tax enacted during the war period, seven States in the year 1860—Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and California—possessed forty per cent. of the assessed property of the United States, and had just about forty per cent. of the population. But at the same time these same seven States paid fully three fourths of the entire income tax levied by the Federal Government upon the people of the whole country; or, to put it differently, the States which had sixty per cent. of the wealth and population of the country paid only about one fourth of the income tax."

Such a situation, in Mr. Wells's opinion, is repugnant to the interest of the framers of the Constitution, and a tax having such effects he believes to be unconstitutional. Mr. Wells also suggests, in conclusion, that the exemption of incomes below four thousand dollars is illegal because it is not based on a valid consideration or demanded by a public purpose. "There is the same reason," he says, "why all exemptions of like property should be based solely on the ground of a public purpose, as that all taxes collected should be for a public purpose."

DOES PROHIBITION IN MAINE PROHIBIT?

A TOUR of the cities of the State of Maine has recently been made by a representative of *The Boston Herald* (Ind.) for the purpose of discovering how Prohibition works in Maine. The results of his investigations were presented in a series of long letters replete with evidence of systematic evasion and violation of the Prohibitory Law by the officials and citizens of Maine. As to the moral to be logically drawn from these facts, opinions differ, and we present, side by side, the conclusions of the editor of *The Herald*, who finds that Prohibition is demonstrably a failure, and the analysis of *The New York Voice* (Proh.), which, on *The Herald* correspondent's own showing, attempts to prove that Prohibition is a success to the extent to which non-Prohibition officials make it possible for the law to succeed.

"The correspondent of *The Boston Herald* who has been making a tour of the cities of Maine for the purpose of discovering in what way the Prohibition Law is enforced, has brought out in a striking manner the inutility of this kind of translation. He shows that in all of the centers of population the law is systematically violated, and violated in most instances with entire impunity; that in many of the cities of Maine there are more liquor-selling establishments than in cities of a similar size in the State of Massachusetts where local option has permitted the granting of licenses. So far as can be judged by the number of arrests for drunkenness, there is quite as much, and possibly more, liquor consumed in Maine in proportion to the number of inhabitants than is used in the State of Massachusetts. In short, Prohibition does not prohibit. It is merely a delusion which, curiously enough, is held to be sufficient to satisfy the minds of men who it might be supposed would care much more for the reality and substance than for the shadow and fiction of righteousness.

"We think all good men and women would agree that the evil of intemperance is one of such terrible consequences as to warrant exceptional action for its correction, and if it could be shown that in a great community Prohibition had the effect of practically suppressing drunkenness a strong case would certainly be made out in favor of this form of legislation; but it is our opinion that no instance of this kind can be given. There is Prohibition in the city of Somerville, for example, and so vigorously enforced that we think there is ten times as much liquor sold annually in the smaller city of Portland, Maine, as there is in our neighbor on the other side of the Charles River. But the reason for this enforcement of the law is found in the opportunity that the people of Somerville who care to drink find in the liquor saloons of Boston. If this last opportunity was not granted to them the sale of intoxicating liquor in Somerville in very considerable quantities could be confidently counted upon.

"The end to be aimed at is not the suppression of the liquor saloons, but the prevention of intemperance, and the way in

which this last result can be best attained is the method to adopt, no matter what the method may be. It is sometimes the case that extreme measures defeat the ends which they have in view. An illustration of this is given in mechanics in an experiment which was made in England some time ago with the Westinghouse brakes. It was found that if the brakes were applied with all possible force to a train that was proceeding at a high rate of speed the revolutions of the wheels was instantly stopped, but the motion of the train was converted into a sliding motion, over which the engineer had not the least control. If, however, the brakes were applied with such reduced force as to still permit the wheels to slowly revolve the tendency on the part of the train to develop a sliding motion was prevented, and the train itself was brought to a standstill in considerably less distance than when the turning motion of the wheels was entirely arrested. This affords an illustration in mechanics of the principle that we are



contending for—that regulation tending toward prevention may be often much more effective as a restraint than complete Prohibition."—*The Herald, Boston.*

"The *Boston Herald's* 'special commissioner' has made the by no means new discovery that the Maine liquor law is violated, that it is violated frequently (what law is not?), and that it is comparatively easy for those determined to break the law (and where is it not easy?) to do so. Throughout his articles, however, the more important fact is seen that open saloons are exceedingly rare in Maine, and that liquor sales in violation of law must be carried on with a good degree of secrecy. Nowhere outside of Bangor are there open and flagrant temptations and invitations to drink, such as are found on nearly every street-corner in the license cities.

"For instance, although *The Herald* article declares in flaming headlines that Portland has 'about four hundred rum-shops,' the reporter had to 'inquire their whereabouts,' and 'doubted his ability to get into them, if alone;' that he was forced 'to procure an introduction to a young man who has the reputation of knowing 'his way about,' in order to get a glimpse of the back rooms in the 'rear of little shops' 'down by the wharves,' where the prohibitory law is secretly violated. Not much temptation for young men to become tipplers under such conditions! So, too, in

Lewiston, where headlines inform us that there are 'from four to five hundred liquor-sellers,' the reporter found that 'the hotel bars are in retired spots, behind locked doors, and no liquors are kept in them, the person officiating as barkeeper bringing in bottles of the stuff called for from some other room;' and there were no outward signs to indicate the presence of saloons. In Augusta the law is violated by means of 'pocket bar-rooms.' 'A man goes about with a bottle and a glass in his pockets, and when he finds a customer takes him into a doorway or some other convenient out-of-sight place, where he turns him out a drink. How easy and delightful to get liquor in Prohibition Maine! Thus each city is run over in turn with substantially the same results, showing little or no open violation of the law—certainly nothing in comparison with the law-breaking daily and hourly witnessed in the open saloons of every license State.

"Why the liquor laws can be broken in Maine as they are broken in license States is explained in the following list from the reporter's write-up of Houlton:

"That the police can resolutely 'put down' whiskey when they bend their energies to the task I discovered that evening, when an officer in full uniform, and, presumably on duty, stood beside me at a hotel bar and took a stiff drink at my invitation. That didn't surprise me much, but I must confess that I was astonished when, a few minutes later, he insisted on my taking a drink at his expense."

"And in this from his account of an investigating committee's report in Portland:

"It was shown that certain policemen made regular collections from the liquor-dealers on their beats, for which they assured them immunity from molestation, and that, in at least two instances, a bribe of \$50 was sufficient to prevent a search-and-seizure case from getting into court."

"But has not our own Lexow Committee unearthed similar and much worse evidence showing police connivance with dive-keepers and law-breaking saloon-keepers in the city of New York as a reason for the non-enforcement of the laws?"

"Thus, from *The Herald's* own showing—and it is no friend of Prohibition—Prohibition does almost entirely prohibit the open saloon in Maine. It would prohibit it absolutely and entirely with Prohibition Party officials behind the law."—*The Voice, New York.*

LAST YEAR'S "DARKEST RECORD IN HISTORY."

EACH year *The Chicago Tribune* publishes a catalogue of the crimes committed in the United States. An old editor, it is said, sits in *The Tribune* office and, day by day, records in a book the criminal events reported by the press. On January 1 the statistics thus gathered are tabulated and presented to the readers. The record occupies considerable space, but *The Chicago Interior* (Rel.) has prepared a brief summary of it, which we reproduce here. The results are certainly interesting.

"Take his record of lynchings for the year 1894. There were 134 negroes and 54 whites killed by lynchings; total, 190. But there is a decrease. The highest record of these murderous outrages since these tables were kept, 1885, was in 1892, reaching for that year the number 235. The next year it fell to 200, and last year to 190. The States showing the largest number of lynchings are as follows: Georgia, 20; Alabama, 19; Kentucky, 19; Mississippi, 15; Louisiana, 15; Texas, 12. Total in the Southern States, 166. In the Northern States, 24. Among the names appear those of four women, the cause of the lynchings unknown. Among the causes for negro lynchings are given the following: conjuring, kidnapping, writing letters to white women, introducing small-pox, giving information, political causes, enticing servant away, asking white women in marriage, conspiracy, etc. The crime to which most of the lynchings were assigned was murder, 151. Next to this was rape, 37; then came larceny, arson, and other crimes. The record of suicides is higher for 1894 than in previous years. They run as follows: For 1889, 2,224; 1890, 2,640; 1891, 3,331; 1892, 3,860; 1893, 4,460; 1894, 4,912. The causes are: despondency, nearly one half; insane, 457; liquor, 218; ill-health, 270; domestic infelicity, 241; disappointed love, 232; business losses, 122; unknown, the remainder, 1,310. The amount of money stolen by embezzlers, defaulters, etc., for the year is the highest in the history of the country, reaching the

sum of \$25,234,112. The highest previous record was in 1884, twenty-two millions.

"The number of murders shows a startling increase, reaching for the year 9,800. The increase of murders has been steady, from the number 3,567 in 1889, to this last, which is fifty per cent. higher than the year previous, which was 6,615. Adding the murders to the suicides the destruction of life from these two causes amounted for the year 1894 in the United States to 14,712. The provocations to murder were: Quarrels, 4,536; unknown, 1,856; jealousy, 812; liquor, 776; strikes, 179—and for the remainder, highwaymen, infanticide, insanity, etc.

"So that the record for 1894 is the darkest in history except in the lynchings."

Do Americans Hate England?—In a long review of the events of the year 1894 in the Old World, published editorially in *The New York Sun* (Dem.), all the references to England were charged with a spirit of extreme hatred and resentment. *The Independent* protests against *The Sun's* assumption that its attitude is representative of that of the American people generally. Speaking of the review, *The Independent* says: "It is written by a man who hates England with such a hatred as we should expect to find only in an imbibed Irishman. This feeling colors and distorts the whole view of the Old World. He declares that 'in every American who knows the history of his country' the 'hatred of Great Britain is deep-rooted and unslakable.' This is absolute nonsense. There is no country that descendants of the Continental soldiers love more than they do their mother-land. They bear no grudge against England for what George III. did. Take this statement:

"The auspicious and ideal coalition, from the view-point of the American Republic, would be one between Russia, Germany, and France for the partition of the British Empire. Nothing could withstand such a coalition, and there would be spoils enough for all; nor is there any doubt that Canada, and probably the British West Indies, would fall to us in recognition of the undisguised delight with which we should survey the ruin of our hereditary foe."

"This is simply atrocious, and represents no American view. It is hatred of England apparently which inspires the writer to object to English interference in Armenia and to express the desire that Russia might take possession of the country. One must be blinded to take that view. We do not see how John E. Redmond himself could deny that England stands for liberty a hundredfold more than Russia does, and that English influence in Turkey would be far better than that of a country which is the chief refuge of despotism."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

"THE political appetite in Europe demands a roast of American beef."—*The Star, Washington.*

"THE currency clouds at Washington have a free silver lining."—*The Recorder, New York.*

"MISSIONARY (Gulchville):—'Dear! dear! It's too bad! I am told there has just been a lynching.' Deacon Hairtrigger:—'Yaas, parson; you said you wished we could have a big crowd here to the openin' of the religious revival, and I told you I'd bring 'em. They're all here.'"—*The Weekly, New York.*

"THE blank forms of the income-tax are calling forth numerous blankety-blank expressions."—*The Herald, Boston.*

"NOW that there has been some agitation of a tax on beer, many anxious patriots are asking if there is no way to make 'the foreigner pay the tax.'"—*The Globe, Boston.*

"THE average man cares more for a substitute for currency than he does for a substitute for a currency bill."—*The Blade, Toledo.*

"SO long as every man has a plan of currency reform, why should we apprehend currency troubles?"—*The Post-Dispatch, St. Louis.*

"OHIO and Kentucky might settle that difficulty by exchanging lynchings."—*The Post, Washington.*

"WHAT are you arresting that man for?" asked the curious citizen. "He gimme too much gab," said Policeman 99. "Wanted to know if I was marked down from \$1."—*The Journal, Indianapolis.*

"IT is hard to tell whether the country is suffering the most from fifty-cent wheat or from five-cent statesmanship. It is our opinion that the latter is the worse calamity."—*The Journal, Detroit.*

"SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER:—'Tommy, what are the wages of sin?' Tommy (who has been reading the Lexow proceedings):—'Well, mum, it all depends on what precinct it is in. In the 'Tenderloin'—' Teacher (horried):—'Tommy!'—*Texas Siftings.*

"WILLIAM SPRINGER is not a financial Bill."—*The Herald, Boston.*

LETTERS AND ART.

THE LATEST FAD IN FRENCH ART AND LITERATURE.

THE feverish desire for variety, the searching after the new and strange, which in a measure characterizes the closing half of the Nineteenth Century, is nowhere more marked than in modern France, where it is showing itself in all branches of art and literature, as also in dress, in manner—even in philosophy and religion. This tendency just now in Paris takes the form of a rage for Eastern forms and philosophies. In *L'Illustration*, Paris, C. de Varigny describes and with a vigorous hand castigates this tendency in a striking article, a portion of which we translate as follows:

"It is one thing to appreciate at their just value the works of the intellect that have been produced around us—it is quite another to go into ecstasies over certain productions whose chief merit consists in being profoundly unintelligible to the public and so little comprehensible to the very ones who wish to impose them on us as models, that they often give unstinted praise to palpable absurdities. Desirous only of being peculiar, these too zealous neophytes pretend to understand that which has no sense; ambitious to form part of an *élite* of self-styled initiates, they condemn as vulgar whatever is simple and clear—the best products of our genius.

"This has become quite the fashion, and, just as actors assume an expression, so these assume a foreign attitude of mind—Asiatic, Buddhistic, it matters little, so long as it is neither of our time nor of our race. No need of profound studies—of knowledge and comprehension of the Rig Veda or of the Zend Avesta. It is necessary only to know how to pronounce, no matter how badly, names of authors and titles of works of which one knows nothing; to treasure in a corner of the memory a few enigmatical phrases, ready to be brought out at the proper moment; to make a parade of sensations and impressions as mysterious as they are indescribable.

"It is truly a subject for wonder that in this land of good sense and of logic, of just taste and free speech, ridicule has not yet done justice to these sterile efforts to graft upon the vigorous and healthy vine of our French genius these sickly grapes. What new Molière will give us, as a sequel to the '*Précieuses Ridicules*,' the '*Esthètes Modernes*,' and do justice to their pretentious affectation?

"Think how much labor it costs a man or a woman of the present day, brought up amid the utilitarian and the practical, impregnated with modern ideas and traditions, to assume the mind of a Hindu or a Parsee! The result is hardly worth the trouble. Who is deceived by these affectations of exoticism or of false archaism?

"So much labor devoted to falsifying the understanding, to warping the judgment, to persuading one's self and others that one is what one is not, that one loves what one does not understand, that one undergoes sensations of which one is incapable—and all for what? To fix one's self on a frame where one is very uncomfortable, in a hieratic pose, against which the whole environment protests.

"We are what the ages have made us, and it would be as bad grace to complain as it would be bad taste to desire to change. Of all the gifts that the centuries have handed down to us, the most precious are just appreciation and exact measure. Under whatever form they appear, the beautiful and the true attract us, charm us, fascinate us. Our French nature has in it nothing exclusive or narrow; our admiration goes out frankly to talent, wherever it appears, and our national sympathies or antipathies do not affect our judgments of foreign manifestations of this talent. But to exaggerate their worth, to pretend to imitate them—above all, to admire them for their strangeness or their obscurity, or for the contrast that they present to ours, is to go off on the wrong road; conventionalities of style, bizarreness of method, often blind us to real worth and the value of ideas.

"By what singular phenomenon does a race like ours, that loves neatness and precision, for which 'all that is not clear is not French,' entertain, at certain moments, a passionate fondness for the most hazy foreign productions, go into ecstasies over

what is unintelligible, violate both its nature and its intelligence by imposing on them factitious and ephemeral admirations? I do not know how to explain it except by the desire of some people to be singular, to rush into notoriety by unfrequented ways, and to pretend to discover, as daring explorers, new lands and new skies.

"Let us be of our own time. Let us admire what merits admiration, let us salute talent, let us bow before genius; but, in the name of heaven, enough of these factitious enthusiasms, of these pretended great men, who seem to have been invented only to throw a shadow of notoriety over their discoveries; enough of these 'states of mind' that have no other merit than that of being absolutely false, of responding to nothing, and of rendering those who give up to them tiresome and useless. In following them, in imitating them, we would lose the best of our qualities; we would cease to be that which the genius of our race, the traditions of our fathers, have made of us—a people of good sense, lovers of the true and the beautiful and of everything clear and simple; prompt to seize and to understand, eclectic in taste, sincere in admiration: giving it freely to those who deserve it, but refusing it to those who try to take it by surprise."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE "ACKNOWLEDGED LAUREATE" OF CANADA.

THE younger Canadian poets are a loving and loyal brotherhood, and their work is truly among the best of the day. In the leading magazines we occasionally see the names of Bliss Carman, Charles G. D. Roberts, Duncan Campbell Scott, and Archibald Lampman, and either name invariably insures a reading of the poem printed.

Mr. Carman appears in *The Chap-Book* (January 1) with a critical article on Mr. Roberts, in which the latter is indicated as the "acknowledged laureate" of Canada. This is a little confusing, because Mr. Roberts has publicly nominated Mr. Carman for the laureateship; Mr. Scott has done the same thing for Mr. Lampman; Mr. Lampman has so complimented Mr. Scott; in fact, each of these poets in turn has generously crowned the other.

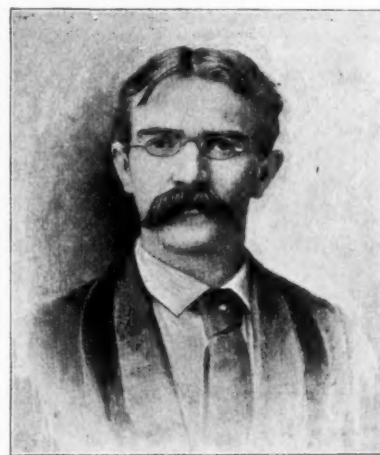
We quote from Mr. Carman's critique of Mr. Roberts's poetry, as follows:

"Mr. Roberts is one of those writers who must be regarded in their environment, to be justly estimated. Born and reared in the maritime provinces of Canada, with the blood of the loyalists in his veins, he is one of the patriots of the Dominion who, whether they look to an Imperial Federation or an Independence of rule, are before all else devoted to the honor and progress of their native land. The acknowledged laureate of this vigorous young nation, his poetry is in large measures the product of his enthusiasm and patriotism.

"O Child of Nations, giant-limbed,
Who stand'st among the nations now
Unheeded, unadored, unhymned,
With unanointed brow!"

So he opens his dignified ode on Canada. . . .

"The every-day aspect of country life and the commonplace things of the Canadian landscape have moved Mr. Roberts to love and sympathetic expression. 'The Sower,' 'The Fir Woods,' 'Burnt Lands,' 'The Potato Harvest,' 'The Herring Weir'—such are the themes that he has treated in a series of sonnets and published, along with other poems, in his most recent volumes, 'Songs of the Common Day.' And it is, of course, rather in these and



CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS.

similar themes that such a poet will find his happiest expression. For however the noble and brave and devoted story of his own country may move him, it must still fail to touch his work with fire unless he have himself personally heard the clash of arms and drum-roll at his own door."

Mr. Carman cites a sonnet as an example of Mr. Roberts's power in coping with the largest subjects, and on this point says:

"It is just here that Mr. Roberts is at his best. His hand is too heavy for bric-à-brac verse, but the most serious aspects and aspirations of life are plastic in his sure grasp. There is a dignity and fineness in his attitude toward the problems of this little earth, characteristic of the amplest-minded artists of all times. He is never petty and never vindictive. Without superstition of any sort, he is yet imbued with the ancient worship of nature; the quiet of a Northern pantheism pervades all his deeper work. For example, in these very lines:

"In the wide awe and wisdom of the night
I saw the round world rolling on its way,
Beyond significance of depth or height,
Beyond the interchange of dark and day.
I marked the march to which is set no pause,
And that stupendous orbit, round whose rim
The great sphere sweeps, obedient unto laws
That utter the eternal thought of Him.
I compassed time, outstripped the starry speed,
And in my still soul apprehended space,
Till, weighing laws which these but blindly heed,
At last I came before Him face to face,—
And knew the Universe of no such span
As the august infinitude of Man."

We here give the closing part of the criticism:

"Matthew Arnold has said that poetry 'interprets in two ways; it interprets by expressing with magical felicity the physiognomy and movement of the outward world, and it interprets by expressing, with inspired conviction, the ideas and laws of the inward world of man's moral and spiritual nature.' In a few of his poems, in the sonnet I have quoted above, and in one or two lyrics lately published in the magazines, Mr. Roberts shows, as it seems to me, 'the faculty of both kinds of interpretation, the naturalistic and the moral.' In the opening of a lyric called 'Afoot,'

"Comes the lure of green things growing,
Comes the call of waters flowing—
And the wayfarer desire
Moves and wakes and would be going.

"Hark the migrant hosts of June
Marching nearer, noon by noon!
Hark the gossip of the grasses
Bivouacked beneath the moon!"

and in the closing of another lyric, a prayer to nature, entitled 'Kinship,'

"Tell me how some sightless impulse,
Working out a hidden plan,
God for kin and clay for fellow,
Wakes to find itself a man.

"Tell me how the life of mortal,
Wavering from breath to breath,
Like a web of scarlet pattern
Hurries from the loom of death.

"How the caged bright bird, desire,
Which the hands of God deliver,
Beats aloft to drop unheeded
At the confines of forever.

"Faints unheeded for a season,
Then outwings the furthest star
To the wisdom and the stillness
Where thy consummations are."

"In passages like these poetry is at its best; it is doing for us what nothing else can; it is interpreting for us the beauty of the outward world and the inward mysterious craving of the human mind. . . . It is no scant praise, then, and yet I think it is not unjust, to say that Mr. Roberts in the work he has so far done has shown power in both these directions, both as a loving prophet of nature and as a critic of the human aspiration. It is just so, by devotion to both these aims, that he will come to earn a secure place in English poetry."

AND now we hear that some of the Oxford graduates say they can't bear Matthew Arnold, because "Oh, we are brought up to feel that way now. You see, in the first place, he couldn't write English; in the second place, he was no poet; and then, finally, he was a dreadful prig, you know!"

A GLANCE AT SOME OF STEDMAN'S WORK.

THE world of letters was enriched when Stedman gave to it his "Victorian Poets." It is remarkable that up to the time of this work no one had attempted to do for the later English poets what he undertook and so nobly accomplished.

The January number of *The Overland Monthly* contains a paper on "Stedman and Some of His British Contemporaries," by Mary J. Reid, in which this fact is dwelt upon. The writer says:

"Since the rise of the *Edinburgh Review*, the art of criticism has occupied a unique place in the literature of Great Britain. Jeffrey, De Quincey, Coleridge, Hazlitt, Macaulay, and Carlyle were the forerunners, from whom Matthew Arnold, Walter Pater, John Addington Symonds, George Saintsbury, Andrew Lang, and Augustine Birrell have descended in a direct line. The whole realm of ancient, medieval, and modern lore, down to the Victorian era, would seem to have been explored in this century by some British critic or poet-interpreter. Edward Fitzgerald's perfect translations of Calderon and the *Rubáiyat* of Omar Khayyám; Edward Arnold's less scholarly but more popular translation from the *Mahabharata*; Lang's collaborated prose translation of Homer; the Scotch ballad of 'The King's Tragedy,' in which 'Rossetti has dexterously interwoven some relics of James's own exquisite early verse;' the graphic portraits of modern French novelists by Saintsbury; Walter Pater's 'Studies in the History of the Renaissance,' and Addington Symonds's re-creation of the character of Michael Angelo—virile and grand, but, like Buonarroti's own conceptions, destitute of the softer graces—are but a handful of the gems from a by-gone day which have been collected for the century's treasury.

"But when the British critics reached the Victorian era, and the time (during the early seventies) seemed opportune for a classification and record of Nineteenth Century song, no British critic was prepared to undertake the task. 'Young England,' as Saintsbury has noted, was *not* John Bullish, and he adds: 'It might perhaps have been a little more so with advantage.'

"Another great critic, Matthew Arnold, sympathized so fully with his father's age, that loyalty to the poets of his own time seemed like disloyalty to his predecessors, particularly to his master, Wordsworth. Stedman has mildly censured Arnold's failure to follow the *Zeit-Geist*, the Time-Spirit, in the following words: 'While admiring Matthew Arnold's delineations of Heine, the De Guérins, Joubert, and other far-away saints or heroes, we feel that he possibly may overlook some pilgrim at his roadside-door.'

"But the feeling which Stedman attributed solely to Arnold has been universal in England during the last half-century. Out of forty-nine essays by Augustine Birrell, the most modern of English critics, but eight are upon his own contemporaries; and although Walter Pater's *critique* upon Rossetti is the most appreciative which has yet appeared, he undoubtedly preferred to use his own age simply as a background for the delineation of the past."

Miss Reid then refers to the period immediately following the Civil War in its influence upon American literary life. Speaking of the literary men then prominent, she continues:

"Among this group, no poet-journalist nor ex-war-correspondent occupied a higher place than Edmund Clarence Stedman. Like Gautier and George Eliot, he longed intensely for the poet's career, and there would seem to be no reason why he should not have become the successor of Bryant and Whittier, if he had concentrated his attention upon his favorite art, since many of his later lyrics, such as 'Corda Concordia' and 'Ariel,' equal those of Longfellow and Lowell: but the commands of the Time-Spirit were inexorable, and he thrust away much of his ambition as a poet, in order to become the critic and recorder of the works of his contemporaries. . . .

"So by a subtle but unwritten law of crystallization, Stedman found a unique place in American letters, somewhat resembling in dignity and respect a similar position occupied by Sainte-Beuve in France, in the beginning of the century. Without the exquisite grace of style which was one of the abiding charms of that great French critic, or the brilliancy and dual power of acute observation possessed by M. Taine, Stedman yet attained the

leadership in modern criticism by what Octave Thanet calls his 'delicate and vivid intuition for all the imaginative qualities of his contemporaries;' and also by his conception of poetry as an ever-widening art, to which every century will probably add new creations and new rhythmical forms.

"The different manner in which the three writers, Lang, Saintsbury, and Stedman, present a character to the mind is a curious and interesting study. Lang treats an author as an adversary. His rapier thrusts are never fatal, but open to the uttermost his opponent's weaknesses. . . .

"Saintsbury has a rapid mode of drawing a striking and life-like portrait. . . . Stedman builds up a character much as he built the walls of his home at 'Kelp Rock,' boulder by boulder: first noting the artistic effect of each stone in comparison with its fellow, and also taking into account with a craftsman's eye the sea, sky, and landscape. Thus, every poet described by Stedman is like a friend whom we have learned to like slowly, whose faults and virtues have been pondered over before admitting him to our friendship. On the contrary, Saintsbury's characters are dashingly introduced to us, and we feel that we must accept their fascinations with many mental reservations."

Miss Reid commends the calm, judicious criticisms of Stedman "which were unfailing guides to Young America," and says that his influence sent youthful students to Landor's "Imaginary Conversations" and "Gebir;" that through his paper on "Tennyson and Theocritus" they were taught the simple beauties of the great Syracusan. In this connection she adds:

"Perhaps, however, the work which Stedman is now executing for the memory and fame of Edgar Allan Poe is the most exalted labor which a living poet can perform for a dead one. To the accomplishment of this purpose he is giving his life's blood, since there are times when he has written all night, and many days he has worked at the rate of twenty hours per day. No American would wish Stedman to look at Poe through the eyes of Baudelaire (even though that American thanked Baudelaire with a full heart for his perfect translation of Poe's works, and for his warm appreciation of that poet's genius). But the best which can be said in extenuation of Poe's erratic conduct has been said by Stedman, and his sentences are often put in an epigrammatic form, easily deposited in the memory."

Miss Reid thinks that Stedman's criticisms of Mrs. Browning are the fairest and most appreciative ever written; that while it is true that he relentlessly draws the line of her limitations, the careful reader will note the same rigid boundary-line in the sketches of Whittier, Lowell, and Bayard Taylor, three of his closest friends.

In the concluding part of her article, the writer gives the following facts:

"A reference to the 'Genealogical Register' of New England will show that the Stedmans belong to one of the oldest families in Connecticut. From them Stedman inherited that judicial side of his mind, which has been of such assistance to him in his critical studies; while from his mother, Elizabeth Clementine Kinney, *née* Dodge, he received his metrical gifts. Through her he is related to Colonel Higginson, Grover Cleveland, and the Boston family of Channings. After her second marriage, Mrs. Kinney spent many years in Florence, Italy, where she was closely associated with the Brownings, Charles and Frederic Tennyson, Mrs. Somerville, and Hiram Powers. . . . Her personal reminiscences of her Florentine friends were left to Dr. Stedman for publication. If Mrs. Kinney has lifted the curtain which hides her age from our gaze, and can reveal Mrs. Browning to our generation, as that poet appeared to the three most exceptional men of her time, Poe, Landor, and Browning, what a view it will be!"

"BEN BOLT, which Du Maurier in 'Trilby' makes his heroine sing for no other reason apparently than to show how, with her wonderful voice, even such doggerel verse could melt an audience, has been made the occasion of columns of newspaper 'interviews' with the aged author of the song, who (worse luck!) happens to be an American. Readers of the novel will remember that *Trilby* was even more successful in moving her hearers when she sang 'Malbrook' and 'Au clair de la lune;' but happily for our peace of mind the authors of those touching classics of the nursery would be as difficult to identify as the author of 'Mother Goose;' so we are spared the senile reminiscences of 'how they came to write them,' with which otherwise the newspapers would certainly afflict us."—*Montague Marks, in The Art Amateur.*

MUSIC OF JAPAN.

THE time when Japanese art was laughed at as something incongruous is within the memory of some quite young people, yet to-day we are imitating their drawing and their colors, and the art of Japan is in the ascendant. Will it be so with their music also? We now think the Japanese music inharmonious, inartistic, monotonous, and hideous.

Miss Laura A. Smith contributes to *The Nineteenth Century*, December, an article on "The Music of Japan," in which she describes that music as follows:

"Of the music of Japan we are still wofully, I am afraid wofully, ignorant. Among many writers on the subject, only three or four can be found to praise it. Comparison between such music as the Japanese and that of European countries is obviously unfair, and sympathetically inartistic. On the one side, we have the best that a highly developed estheticism can command; we have organs of powerful grandeur, orchestras of almost phenomenal strength, our stringed instruments are fashioned either by the experts of musical Italy, or replicaed from those which have served the greatest musicians the world has known. In material, in form, in tone, in veneer, they are unsurpassed; our pianos seem as though they had reached even the stretched limits of perfection, and of teaching and criticism we touch the highest latitudes.

"On the other, we have a few paltry string and percussion instruments, made by those who are unlearned in sound-producing properties; no literature of harmony, since it would be useless, the blind being the principal musicians in Japan; no grand masterpieces of musical history; no striving to touch, by means of the divine art, the deepest sentiments in the human mind; for this light-hearted nation are not likely to be moved by anything which can measure its existence by longer time-beats than the mere evanescence of momentary pleasure. In Japan, music serves to bring the smile to the cheek of the maiden, to preface the banquets of the Japanese nobility, and to accompany the mazes of the dance.

"It is, in fact, a record of the trivialities of the daily routine, and perhaps the inferior position which music occupies in Japan is best shown by the fact that its chief, and until quite recently only, exponents are women, and women in this country are still treated as an infinitely lower sex than the men. Most men would consider that they were making themselves ridiculous by playing or singing in society. As against this accumulation of adverse criticism on the music of Mikadoland, we must set one or two strong points in its favor. To begin with, it reflects in many ways the quaintness and the national grace of its promoters; it is, therefore, characteristic and individual; then again, Nature in Japan is a silent teacher, singing-birds are rare, the most frequently heard being the unmusical crow, the air and the water seem motionless, and the result of this wan and weirdly peaceful environment is a peculiarly calm and monotonous style of music.

"If the Japanese are so particularly unmusical as we would have them be believed, how is it that the 'Koto,' the most difficult instrument under the Sun to tune and to keep in tune, is managed by them with faultless accuracy? There are thirteen movable bridges to the Koto, and yet it is the rarest thing for a player to make a mistake; the tuning testifies to a most sensitive ear, and the playing to a painstaking and alert intelligence. . . .

"In speaking of modern Japanese music it would be quite impossible to overrate the importance of the biwa, or, as it is often called, the 'hei-ké-biwa.' Briefly, the history of the biwa runs thus: It was imported from China about A.D. 935; in its original form it was ponderous and rich in tone, but once under Japanese fingers it changed its form if not its tone, it became graceful, refined, and lighter. It was first naturalized in Satsuma, and thus it is frequently spoken of as Satsuma-biwa. It is essentially a harmonic instrument, and is well suited to the burden of songs dealing with love and war which are in such vogue among the Japanese. Many of the modern songs now set to the samisen owe their origin to the biwa.

"The shakuliachi, also a Chinese instrument, came to Mikadoland early in the Fourteenth Century, and save as an occasional accompaniment to the samisen, which is the instrument of the people, it is always considered a solo instrument. It is peculiarly sweet and soft in tone, and may be classed as the musical anti-

thesis of the hichiriki. The pipes of the sho give forth also some strangely delicate notes. The drums and the gongs are full and sonorous in tone, and if only Japanese orchestras were not composed of so many different-sounding organs, we might find more to commend them to Western ears.

"The koto music may perhaps stand as synonymous with modern Japanese. Koto-uta are songs for the koto; the koto seems to have freed the national music from the burden of Chinese influence, it is more definite in tone, purer in *timbre*, and aptly interprets the graceful, if somewhat quaint ideas of the natives."

STEVENSON IN CALVINISTIC FRAMEWORK.

THE burden of the literary journals is still Stevenson, yet comparatively little is said about him worth reproducing. Mr. Joseph Jacobs, writing for *The Athenæum*, has this to say:

"He was a Scot of the Scots in his judgment of things, and we might almost forgive Calvinism for the misery it has caused in the world if only because it formed, as it were, the sash to the window from which Stevenson looked out into the world.

"It is this Calvinistic framework, hard but clear, which imparted such effectiveness to the booklet by which he most impressed the world. 'Dr. Jekyll' became a classic from the day it was published. It stands beside 'The Pilgrim's Progress' and 'Gulliver's Travels' as one of the three great allegories in English. It appeared in the midst of the Jack the Ripper terror, and I have often thought it was the artistic reflex of that mysterious series of crimes. Its artistic economy is almost perfect; every word tells. In the background looms one aspect of the great problem of sex which Stevenson elsewhere evaded or avoided. But the facing of the facts of life is straightforward and sincere. Mr. Hyde is as much part of the composite nature as is Dr. Jekyll.

"It is curious that his other great popular success should have been made with a book of an entirely opposite character, as objective as the other was psychopathic, as open and straightforward as the other was weird and mystic. 'Treasure Island' struck, if not a new note, a disused one in English fiction. He founded, or at least refounded, the *plein air* school. The moment was ripe and the man had come. The world was getting tired of analysis and introspection. It had had enough of looking on at painful parturitions of society nothings. Yet our gratitude to Stevenson need not be the less because he appeared when he was wanted. In literature, above all things, the master is paramount. There are always a number of facile pens that can write ditto to Mr. Burke. If Stevenson had chosen to develop the more morbid side of his genius, the world might have been flooded with morbidity. He took us out into the open air and made us care for the common life and adventures of men. If young gentlemen nowadays find it more profitable to write second-rate imitations of Dumas than to become Cabinet ministers, they owe it to Stevenson; but for him they might have been Howells and James young men."

M. ZOLA SEES ROME.

ZOLA's trip to Rome in search of "local color" for his proposed book on Rome, to be written as a sort of retaliation for the Pope's condemnation of his "Lourdes," has at least served the purpose of advertising the new book well in advance on both sides of the sea. The novelist did not secure an audience with the Pope, but he professes to have gained all the necessary information concerning the personal appearance, habits, etc., of His Holiness nevertheless. He explains his method of procedure as follows, to a reporter of *Le Temps*, Paris:

"The audience would only have been a formality, a species of public consecration of my researches regarding the Vatican. But it was not at all indispensable; those around the Pope have told me all about him that I wished to know. My researches have been conscientiously completed. Patience, adroitness, and a judicious application of 'tips' will enable one to learn much. I know now quite well how the Pope lives, how he rises, and how he goes to bed—all without having seen him. *Enfin*, I've

got my Pope, and my book will not suffer for the want of the audience."

M. Zola's back-stair researches nevertheless do not escape ridicule. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, contains the following amusing description of the manner in which he is supposed to have obtained his information:

"We have managed to obtain (without tips) an insight into the note-book of the eminent tourist, in which he has jotted down the incidental expenses of his trip. We noticed the following items:

"To X., the Pope's shoemaker, who gave me the exact measurements of His Holiness's slipper—2 lire.

"To Z., the librarian of the Vatican, who gave me some curious information about Papacy, and allowed me to read Leo Taxil's book on the secrets of the Vatican—3 lire and a copy of 'Lourdes.'

"To Y., the doorkeeper of the Duchess of —, for information about the habits of the Roman aristocracy—0.50 lira.

"H. Holiness's cook, for the information that the Pope does not partake of meat on Fridays—10 lire.

"To X. the chamberlain, who informed me that the Pope is often clothed in white—20 lire.

"A guard who told me the curious fact that the Pope never leaves his palace—2 lire.

"To a divine who told me something about the early Christian Churches—1 lira and a copy of 'Mouret.'

"Dr. X., one of the special physicians of the Pope, for telling me His Holiness's age—1 lira and a copy of 'Pascal.'

"To a prelate who told me that the Pope interests himself in my candidature for the Academy—20 lire and a copy of 'Réve.'"

NOTES.

PRESIDENT HARPER, of Chicago University, is reported to have said in a recent newspaper interview that "the University of Chicago will encourage football to the fullest extent, especially intercollegiate football." We are moved to respectfully inquire why a university should encourage the playing of football any more than the playing of lacrosse, tennis, golf, one-old-cat, whist, billiards, or the flute. We have labored under the impression that the function of the university is to encourage a healthy appetite for a knowledge of the "best that has been thought and said in the world," and we are still of the opinion that it would be well for the universities of this country to confine themselves to their true function.—*The Outlook*.

THE late Robert Louis Stevenson, says *The Philadelphia Ledger*, loved children and wrote them familiar letters. In one addressed to a Scotch child the novelist writes: "When you grow up and write stories like me you will be able to understand that there is scarcely anything more painful for an author to hold than a pen. He has to do it so often that his heart sickens and his fingers ache at sight or touch of it." When Stevenson was eleven, he complained to an acquaintance that the half-crown a week allowed him by his father for pocket-money was small; "but," he added, "my father has little idea what vast depths of iniquity I can extract out of half a crown."

WITH the exception of Mr. Kennedy, of New York, Mr. A. J. Eddy, of Chicago, is probably the only man in America whose portrait has been painted by Whistler. It is not called a portrait; it is called a "Symphony in Brown and Flesh Color," but it is nevertheless a portrait, and a full-length one, of a tall man standing erect, wearing an overcoat with a cape, and russet shoes, holding his hat and gloves in his hand. The background is lighter than the figure, which, however, does not cut out sharp and clear against it, but is steeped in twilight mists.

MR. CHARLES MUDIE, the founder of the famous circulating library in London, began business for himself when but twenty-two years old. That was in 1844. He opened a small newspaper and stationery shop in Southampton Road, where he lent out books at a penny a volume. He has now the greatest private circulating library in the world, and it is probable that commercial considerations have moved him to oppose the printing of novels in one volume.

THE diary kept by Queen Louisa, of Prussia, the late Emperor William's mother, in 1810, the last year of her life, has just come into the Duke of Cumberland's possession through the death of a member of his family. The Duke has entrusted it to Poultney Bigelow, to form material for his "History of the German War of Liberation," the first volume of which is to appear next Spring.

MR. EDWARD EGGLESTON, in reading the first chapter of a story at an "Uncut Leaves," recently held a Sherry's, New York, remarked that it might fairly be called a *fin de siècle* novel, as the century would probably end before he had finished it, and might also be regarded as a posthumous work, as he would probably die before it was published.—*The Independent*.

AT a recent performance of Wagner's "Tristram" in Vienna the *Isolde* was a singer with the musical name of Ida Doxat Krzyzanowski. She hails from Saxony. Apropos of her claim that she has made a name for herself, a Western paper remarks that she must have made it out of barbed-wire.

SCIENCE.

DEPARTMENT EDITOR, - - - ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, PH.D.

LONG-ARMED HUNTERS OF THE SEA.

SOME recently discovered varieties of the interesting creatures known as cephalopods, of which the common cuttle-fish is the best-known example, are described and illustrated by Henri Coupin in *La Nature*, Paris, December 15. We reproduce the pictures and give a translation of the article entire:

"In a preceding article we brought to the notice of our readers a luminous cephalopod whose light-giving organs form a very curious dioptric apparatus. M. Joubin, who has been devoted to the study of cephalopods for many years, presents us to-day with another, very nearly related and not less singular; it is the *Histioteuthis Bonnelliana* (Fig. 1, A). This mollusk, whose general color is a bright rose, the membranes that unite the arms being an intense red, is, by reason of its colors and the elegance of its form, one of the most beautiful cephalopods that have been described up to the present time. At the surface of its body may be seen yellow and blue spots of different sizes, with a brilliant point at the center. These points, according to Verany, are bright only during life, losing their brilliancy after the death of the animal.

"Each one of these points (Fig. 2, No. 1) consists of a black cup opened widely at the top to permit the insertion of a large convex lens that forms a sort of lid to it. In front, another round opening serves as a frame to a second lens. A longitudinal section of the organ reveals (Fig. 2, No. 5) a parabolic mirror, and the two lenses disposed perpendicularly to each other; it is a veritable cylindrical lantern painted black, closed above by a large lens projecting the light vertically and in front by another lens throwing a horizontal beam. This apparatus is, as may be seen, more complicated and more perfect than that which we described some time ago.

"In the Mediterranean, during calm, fine weather, there is found at the surface of the water, amid medusas and other pelagic animals, a very singular creature, so transparent as to be scarcely visible; its pale blue or violet tint mingles almost absolutely with the color of the sea. This animal, which at first sight would be taken for a medusa, is in reality a cephalopod of the genus *Chiroteuthis*. It is, so to speak, all head and arms; so it swims very awkwardly and could not easily find food were it not provided with special organs, veritable snares, always set, which

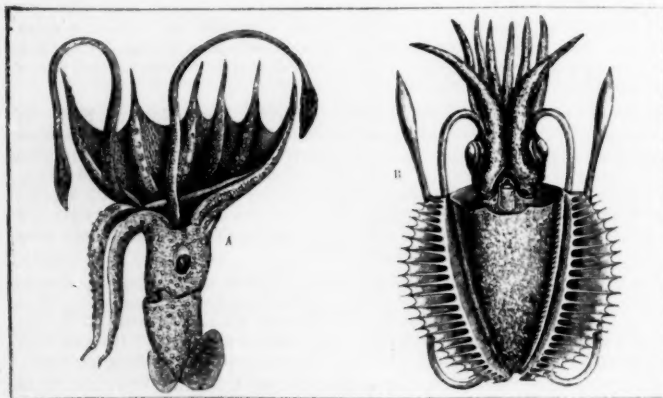


FIG. 1.—A. *Histioteuthis Bonnelliana* (after a drawing by Férussac and Orbigny). B. *Ctenopteryx cyprinoides*, a cephalopod found in a dolphin's stomach.

not only attract but also capture small creatures. It is curious to see the variety of these organs of the chase; they are three in number.

"On the ventral arms is seen (Fig. 2, No. 2) a series of intensely black vesicles separated by little transparent holes or mouths, garnished with a circle of sharp teeth. In section (Fig. 2, No. 3) it is seen that the vesicles are formed without of concentric layers and within of a transparent substance, very highly refracting. When the cephalopod is alive the light is decomposed by the concentric layers, which gives the organs an iridescent effect and a silvery metallic gleam. Small creatures are attracted

by this appearance, as larks are by a mirror, and are finally seized by the neighboring mouths that keep guard at the side.

"On the great arms or tentacles matters are not precisely the same. Here the organ is provided with mouths that are incapable, owing to their structure, of seizing their prey directly. Their disposition, it is true, supplies singularly well the absence of the central piston, the horned circle, and the muscular system that are generally found on organs of this kind. Here, as in the vesicles that we have described in the preceding paragraph, are

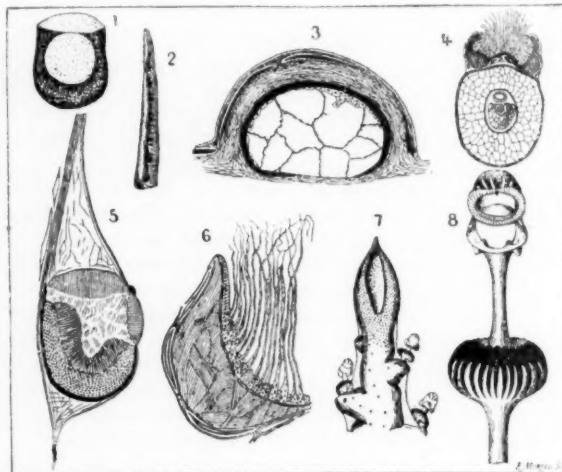


FIG. 2.—*Histioteuthis Bonnelliana*: 1. One of the luminous organs, isolated and completely freed from conjunctive tissue and neighboring skin (magnified about 12 diameters). 5. Antero-posterior section of a luminous organ, passing through the median plane of the two lenses (magnified about 15 times).—*Chiroteuthis Veranyi*: 2. Terminal extremity of one of the neutral arms, natural size. 3. Transverse section of a shining vesicle, enlarged 80 times. 4. Transverse section, enlarged 40 times, of a cup on the tentacular arms. 6. Section on the edge of this cup, enlarged about 250 times. 7. Extremity of the tentacular palette, enlarged about 20 times. 8. A mouth on the tentacular palette, enlarged 45 times.

found united a lure and a trap. The lure consists of highly-colored vesicles—chromatophores; the trap is an inextricable network of waving, interlacing lamellæ which rise from a cup-like base and expand around it like a garland (Fig. 2, Nos. 4 and 6). The animal swims slowly, waving its arms all about it, stretching them out, bending them, and thus moving through the surrounding water innumerable little threads, which can obstruct the passage of a swarm of little creatures and seize them as between the blades of a mower. They may be compared still more exactly, as M. Joubin remarks, to the bundle of tow and old thread that constitutes the implement of the coral-fishes.

"The third and last organs of the chase that we have to describe are the special mouths with which the extremity of the tentacular arm is furnished (Fig. 2, No. 7). Each consists of a very black organ forming a lure, and at the end a well-developed mouth.

"As we have seen by these examples, the cephalopods are very interesting animals to study. They are unfortunately very rare in collections and in marine laboratories. This rarity is due to the fact that generally they swim some distance below the surface and hence escape the two ordinary methods of fishing—that with lines and that with the drag-net. One means of studying them, which would not usually be thought of, is to open the stomachs of dolphins and other corsairs of the sea. These marine mammals, in fact, feed almost exclusively on cephalopods, and their stomachs hence form veritable teuthologic museums. M. Joubin has thus been able, in a dolphin caught by the Prince of Monaco, to find seven well-characterized species, one of which is a new species (*Ctenopteryx cyprinoides*) which we illustrate in Fig. 1, B. It will be seen that the form of this cephalopod is extremely odd, especially because of a circular fin held out horizontally by cartilaginous processes analogous, at least in their functions, to the spines of fishes."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NEW colliery just being opened by Americans near Eckington, Derbyshire, England, is to be lit and worked entirely by electricity. High pressure boilers with high-speed steam engines will be put down with suitable dynamo and motor plant. The under-cutting of coal will be done entirely by electric coal-cutting machines of the latest design, and the ventilating fans will be driven by separate motors of their own. The progress and results of this important installation will be watched with the greatest interest.

DEATH TO MICROBES IN SEWERS.

THE process of disinfecting sewers by means of sea-water through which a current of electricity has been passed has gone beyond the experimental stage. This process, called Hermite's electrolytic system, has received considerable notice in these pages, and the United States Consul at Havre, France, Mr. C. W. Chancellor, has now made an official report on the subject. The electric current, it will be recalled, in passing through sea-water decomposes the chlorid of magnesium, while the chlorid of sodium serves as a conductor. "The result is a liquid disinfectant of great power, which is almost odorless, leaves no residuum when used for purposes of flushing, and is said to be inoffensive." The action of the liquid on germ life is described in an address by the eminent savant M. Andre Dubosc, who is quoted by the American Consul as follows:

"Microbes may be divided into two great classes—anaërobic organisms which exist without air, and aërobic organisms requiring air to live. On the anaërobies, or microbes living without air, the action of the compound of chlorin is simple, as the freeing of its oxygen causes their instant death, inasmuch as in presence of that gas in excess, as their name indicates, they cannot exist. With regard to the aërobies, their death is brought about by chemical means. The fatty principles, particularly abundant in sewage matters, are specially concerned; the oxygen is absorbed, the volatile fatty acids liberated, and these undergo so strong an oxidation that they often result in the appearance of formic acid. The equilibrium of the chemical medium of the microbe being thus destroyed, it perishes as an individual would perish after swallowing vitriol or inhaling sulfurous acid gas."

The consul's report then proceeds as follows, as summarized by *The Electrical Age*, of this city, December 29:

"Other experts who have looked into the system, while admitting the disinfecting properties of the electrolyzed sea-water, or mixture of sodium and chlorid of magnesium, have expressed some doubt as to whether the liquid could be produced in sufficient abundance and at a sufficiently cheap rate for large towns, including the sewers and streets to be irrigated with it. But the experiments at Havre, where there is an unlimited supply of sea-water, have demonstrated quite the contrary, so far, at least, as quantity is concerned; but there is not a unanimous consensus of opinion on the question of economy. It may be safely said, however, that the application of the system would have the advantage of saving a large proportion of the water usually employed for the flushing of soil-pipes and drain-pipes, as well as the much larger quantity employed in flushing sewers and washing gutters. How far this would compensate for the expense of the plant, etc., must, of course, depend upon the value and quantity of water ordinarily used.

"An adequate and wholesome supply of water is one of the problems which confronts every community, and it should not be forgotten that the demand increases steadily with the expansion of population and the growth of civilized habits. At present, about one-half of most water supplies is wasted in flushing drains and sewers and in cleaning streets, and it is quite conceivable that the use of electrolyzed sea-water for these and other purposes, in towns not remote from the seaside, would add immensely to the store of potable water. But, apart from this important question, a system under which sewage can be robbed of all poisonous and noxious properties by chemical treatment is an ideal one. The use of antiseptics is becoming a new law of life. It now remains only to apply it to the disposal of our sewage, and thus to free soil-pipes and sewers of all septic matters would be to destroy some of the deadliest diseases afflicting us.

"Although sea-water renders the application of the Hermite method considerably cheaper, it is not essential to it. When sea-water is not procurable, a solution of chlorid of magnesium can be used instead. Here a parallel chemical action is produced, giving precisely similar results. In every instance a central station has to be constructed and supplied with the necessary electric plant and convenient tanks, in which the disinfectant is prepared in sufficient quantities. By a simple arrangement of pipes the electrolyzed water is distributed through the streets, like the water for domestic use or like gas. It can also be conveyed into houses, where the disinfectant will help to purify the main drains

and sewers, instead of adding to the general contamination. The hygienic character of dwellings, so far as the absence of sewer-gas is concerned, would obviously be greatly increased by this means, since there would be none of this deadly gas to escape through defective pipes and traps; and it has, moreover, been demonstrated by French bacteriologists that all these microscopic forms of life which 'live and move and have their being' in sewage, and which wage a constant war upon the human race, will rapidly perish in the electrolyzed solution."

A RAPPING AND TALKING TABLE.

IT is characteristic of the present age that machinery and apparatus are everywhere taking the place of the unaided human hands, and this is true even in the domain of parlor magic, where pure sleight-of-hand is being replaced by elaborate tricks requiring costly and delicate devices. It is not often that the amateur may avail himself of these, but in a recent number of *Der Stein der Weisen*, Vienna, is described an ingenious piece of electrical apparatus that is within the power of any clever workman to construct. We subjoin a translation of the description:

"The varied applications of electricity in the present day surely put to the blush the deeds of wonder of the old magicians, as well as those of the modern prestidigitator. In the following paragraphs a piece of electric apparatus for an entertainment in parlor-magic will be described, namely, a rapping and talking table. It is an ordinary small table or stand with a rather strong top, having in the middle a circular hollow surrounded by a ring-shaped one. The whole is covered with a plate of wood about one-eighth of an inch thick. The foot of the table is hollow and has at its lower end a little chamber in which is hidden a Leclanché element, and which is accessible by means of a lid. From the battery two wires lead to two springs; these again press against two half-rings of metal, which are so fastened inside the top of the chamber that when the element is in action there will be an electrical contact with them. They are in connection with two wires that lead from the foot of the table upward. One of these wires is connected to a notched metal ring that lies in the ring-shaped hollow on the table-top; the other connects with one end of an electro-magnet coil in the middle of the table-top. The other end of this coil is in electrical contact with a flat metal ring that is fastened to the thin wooden cover of the table-top directly over the notched ring, without touching it. If the open hand be now placed on the thin wooden layer directly over the two rings, the electric circuit will be closed and the electro-magnet will attract its armature, which is fastened to the thin layer. This makes a loud rap, and when the circuit is broken there is another rap. Of course the movement of the hand must not be perceptible.

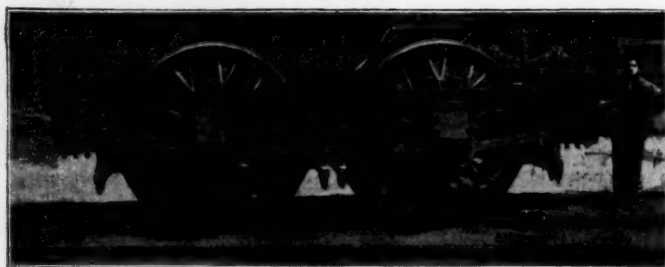
"Each of the wires that lead upward through the leg of the table is also connected with a longer wire that leads through the lower end of the leg. Both of these are so arranged that they may be led underneath a carpet or rug and connected to a telephonic transmitter in another room. If the transmitter be now spoken to, the table will serve as a telephonic receiver and reproduce the words, of course much to the mystification of the uninitiated."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Cotton Wool in the Nostrils.—Says Dr. E. P. Mann, in *The Pacific Medical Journal*: "Abundant experiment long ago demonstrated that cotton wool was capable of arresting germinal matter with which the air is filled. By placing within the nostrils, out of sight, a thin pledget of cotton, not sufficiently dense to interfere with free inspiration, the air may be greatly purified. The cotton immediately becomes moistened during expiration, which adds materially to its efficiency as a filter. That, thus placed, it will arrest dust, particles of soot, etc., may be easily shown by introducing the pledgets, and then, after an hour's walk through the streets, removing them, when they will be found blackened and soiled. Microscopical examination discloses quite a museum of germinal matter. Prominent among the displays are found various forms of catarrhal and bronchial secretion that have been desiccated and pulverized by passing feet, thus liberating the germs which, planted upon a congenial soil, will produce catarrh to order."

THE FIRST FULL-SIZED ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES.

THE surety and speed with which electrical traction has come to the front has been one of the most interesting and wonderful facts of recent years. Electric street railways, which were at first sniffed at, have nearly driven others from the field and now aspire to connect large cities and to gridiron whole States. The great trunk lines have hitherto held their own, and the steam engineers have laughed at suggestions that electric locomotives can ever do heavy haulage satisfactorily and profitably. The electric locomotive has done good service in mines, but up to this time it has never attempted to compete with the heavy passenger and freight engines operated by steam. Now, however, the small end of the wedge has been driven in. The Baltimore and Ohio Railway is now preparing to use electric traction for its heaviest trains in its Belt Line tunnel at Baltimore, and the great electric locomotives are nearly ready to leave the shops. We reproduce from *The Electrical Review*, January 2, a view of one of these machines, and quote the following extracts from its description:

"Work has been progressing steadily lately at the works of the General Electric Company, both upon the generating plant and the locomotives, and the early part of this new year will probably see the huge locomotives handling the long trains with the ease for which they are designed. This experiment will be the first practical step in this country toward the subjection of the steam trunk railroad to electricity. . . . The delay that has occurred in



SIDE VIEW OF ONE TRUCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES.

the completion of the work has been of advantage in that it has allowed of the embodiment in this apparatus of all the recent improvements in electric railway practice.

"The trucks are of forged iron, each resting upon four driving wheels of cast steel, sixty-two inches in diameter. Flexibly supported upon each of these trucks are two six-pole gearless motors, one for each axle, transmitting their motion from the armatures to the wheels by means of an especially designed flexible coupling. The method of spring suspension has been carefully modified to allow of the immediate adjustment of the wheels to the irregularities of the tracks, and thus effect a diminution in the wear both to the motors and the track. . . .

"The cab, which will be spring-supported on the truck frame, will be of sheet-iron and wood, and will have windows on all sides, in order that the occupants may have an unobstructed view in all directions. Within the cab will be set up the series-parallel controller, by means of which the movements of the locomotive will be at the command of the driver, and the air-pump, operated by a small electric motor, which will supply the air for the compressed air brakes and the whistle. The locomotive will be also equipped with bells, safety devices, etc., and will have a Janney automatic coupler at each end.

"From the illustration of one truck it will be seen that the finished locomotive will be an imposing piece of electrical machinery. It will weigh in its completed state ninety-five tons. . . . The maximum speed will be fifty miles an hour. This will be reduced to thirty miles an hour when only half the draw-bar pull is exerted, and to fifteen miles an hour with full draw-bar pull. The average speed of the loaded train will be about thirty miles an hour. It can, of course, be run either forward or backward.

"This locomotive is destined for heavy work and will be called upon to handle trains as heavy as those now handled by the

heaviest steam locomotives. A test of one of the completed trucks, as shown, representing one-half of the locomotive, was recently made upon the tracks at the Schenectady works of the construction company. In order to obtain the necessary load a New York Central heavy six-wheel engine was made use of and the electric locomotive truck coupled to it. The machines were then sent in opposite directions and tugged at the connecting coupling as in a tug of war. The electric locomotive had a slight advantage over the steam engine in weight on the driving wheels, and pulled it up and down the track with apparent ease. For the same weight upon the drivers it was shown that the electric locomotive will start a greater load than the steam locomotive, the pull being constant throughout the entire revolution of the wheel, the difficulty of variation of pull with the angle crank as in the steam locomotive being eliminated. The test also proved that not only were the motors sufficiently powerful, but that the driving mechanism and armature couplings are amply strong to transmit the torque of the armature to the axle."

HAS THE DOG-STAR CHANGED ITS COLOR?

ALL readers of the classics must have been puzzled at the way in which the star Sirius is always mentioned as "fiery," "feverish," or "raging," and supposed to preside over fevers and the like. The fact that the heliacal rising of the star, that is, its rising with the Sun, takes place in the hot season is generally believed to account for this. In an article on the subject in *Popular Astronomy*, January, T. J. J. See, of the University of Chicago, advances the opinion that the belief of the ancients was based also on the red color of the star, which accordingly must have altered its hue, as it is now white. Says Mr. See:

"Modern observers since the time of Tycho have uniformly regarded Sirius as a very white star, and we do not find among the Arabian astronomers from the Eighth to the Twelfth Century any record that the color was different in the era of Saracen splendor. But on the other hand the testimony of the ancients seems very conclusive that the color of the star must have been red in the time of the Roman emperors."

The writer here cites a mass of material to support his views, quoting a great number of Greek and Latin authors. Homer, he says, compares Sirius to Diomedes' copper shield; Aratus, as translated by Cicero, speaks of it as "shining with a ruddy light;" Horace calls it "the red dog," and Seneca speaks of "the redness of the dog-star." Red dogs were sacrificed to the star at certain Roman festivals. Ptolemy, too, distinctly classes Sirius as a red star and speaks of it as "the very brilliant star . . . called the dog, and fiery red." An attempt has been made to discredit this quotation from Ptolemy as the error of a later scribe, but it is now regarded as genuine. Mr. See concludes, therefore, that "the red color of Sirius was universally known and recognized in antiquity." He goes on as follows:

"We must always remember that our inability to explain a fact is no argument against the fact itself. If we cannot understand so great a change in the short space of two thousand years, we need only to recall that everything is possible in the heavens, and our ignorance of the physical causes which operate in the stars is immense. If an explanation of the cause is not forthcoming, we must at present be content simply to establish the fact, and leave the explanation to future ages.

"Therefore it seems in the highest degree probable that the ancient color of Sirius was in a large degree responsible for the evil forebodings and superstitious terrors which have always prevailed regarding the dog-star and dog-days. For of course the name dog-days has descended to us from the Romans through the astrology of the Middle Ages, and although it happens that the evils (great heat, droughts, fevers, etc.) naturally attending that season of the year would make it a dreaded season, this dread in modern times is only of the season, and not of the star, or if a slight dread of the star still lingers, it is due solely to the influence of astrology, which will always flourish while ignorance of natural phenomena continues to exist.

"Of course no one in our time except an astrologer would ever

explain the heat of Summer by the influence of Sirius, and not even an astrologer could now say the star is red. If Sirius had been white in antiquity we might understand how the dog-days would be a dreaded season, just as our sailors now dread certain seasons of the year which are fraught with unusual disaster, but we could not understand why this star should be held responsible for all the evil, especially since a white star would have a 'salutary' appearance like Venus and Jupiter.

"On the other hand, since Sirius was probably red, it was looked upon as an angry deity, and forebodings of its evil influence would naturally arise and continue to flourish."

Experiments on Wind-Pressure.—Some experiments by Professor Kernot on wind-pressure, according to *Industries and Iron*, London, December 14, have demonstrated that the total pressure on rectangular blocks is the same whether they be placed with one face normal to the wind or diagonally. This total pressure is nine-tenths of that of a thin flat plate equal in area to one face in the case of a cube, and from seven to nine tenths in the case of other rectangular bodies, the latter figure being obtained for blocks more than three times as high as the width of the base. Vertical walls in a building have a marked effect in reducing the pressure on the roof, and thus with a roof of 60 degrees pitch the reduction is forty per cent.; with 45 degrees the reduction is eighty per cent. When the wall is extended to form a parapet the sheltering effect causes a still further reduction in pressure, and with a low pitch, instead of a pressure, a vacuum is created due to the sucking or aspiratory action of the air stream upon the stagnant body of air immediately behind the shelter. Similar effects have been found with girders and lattice-work, and these results are of considerable practical importance.

A New Illuminant.—A curious by-product in the manufacture of aluminum and the reduction of refractory ores has been found, according to *Industries and Iron*, London, December 7. This is carbide of calcium, from which acetylene is readily obtained. That acetylene has a high candle-power when used as an illuminating agent has long been known, but the difficulty has always been to obtain it cheaply enough to enable such a use to be made of it. Apparently it gives about the same illuminating value as the gas obtained by cracking oils, a product now used largely for gas enrichment purposes. It is significant that this latest addition to the gas engineer's resources should have its origin in a strictly electrical process. Should it be found to fulfil all the hopes cherished by those who have tested the process experimentally, we may some day meet the anomaly of an electric generating plant being worked to make illuminating gas. This could easily happen if the value of acetylene be sufficiently great to render its production in large quantities in this way advisable. To its use as an illuminant the objections urged against all combustion-illuminants apply.

Structure of Gold Nuggets.—The structure of gold nuggets is the subject of a paper recently contributed to the New South Wales Royal Society by Professor Liversidge. Gold nuggets on being cut through, or sliced and polished, and then etched by chlorine water, were found to exhibit a well-marked crystalline structure closely resembling the figures shown by most metallic meteorites. On heating the nuggets in a Bunsen burner, blebs or blisters form, on both the polished and unpolished surfaces; and on still more strongly heating, these, in some cases, burst with sharp reports, and pieces of gold are projected with considerable violence. As no explosions have been observed on dissolving or eating away the crusts of these blisters by chlorine water, it would appear that the blebs are probably due to the vaporization of some liquid or solid substance. As soon as a fresh supply of nuggets is obtained, experiments will be proceeded with to ascertain definitely whether gold nuggets contain occluded gases, or liquids, or solids which are vaporizable. In slicing some nuggets, scattered granules of quartz were met with inside, although quite invisible outside, and at first it was thought that the explosions might be due to the quartz; but the gas, in some cases, continued to issue from the burst bleb—where the aperture formed was small—and forced the Bunsen flame out into lateral jets, just as if urged by a blowpipe.

The Formation of Opals.—G. Cesaro (Berlin Chemical Society) had put away, some twelve years since, a bottle containing hydrofluosilicic acid, and on finding it recently, he noted that the glass above the liquid had been strongly attacked. In one of the deeper erosions he noted a white mass, in general appearance resembling closely the gem opal. It was transparent or translucent on the borders, of laminated structure, beautifully iridescent, and in optical reaction amorphous. Analysis showed it to have the formula $3\text{SiO}_2 + \text{K}_2\text{O}$, which is that of the Hungarian opal.

Influence of Temperature on Perspiration.—Experiments on cats, made by Dr. Levy-Dorn, and described by him before the Berlin Physiological Society, as reported in *Nature*, London, December 20, show that when the sweat-glands were kept at the temperature most favorable to secretion (19° to 30° C.) although the animal's body was cooled down to 6° C. the secretion still took place. The assertion of Professor Grutzner that heat does not act on motor nerves was disproved by the fact that its action on the sciatic nerve leads to a copious secretion of sweat on the cat's paws.

A Miniature Sky on a Soap-Film.—Professor Quincke, of Heidelberg University, calls attention in *Wiedemann's Annalen*, December, to remarkable resemblances between figures produced on oily films by the operation of water and the grouping of stars and nebulae in the heavens. The great masses of the fixed stars in infinite space and the infinitely near molecules in the soap-films act on each other according to the same laws, and produce like results. In fact the one is great and the other little, not absolutely, but only relatively to our own size and powers.

SCIENCE NOTES.

THE French *Société Technique* offers the following prizes to persons of any nationality: \$2,000 for a markedly better incandescent gas-lamp, to be sent in before April 1, 1895, the Council to decide whether the time may not be extended to May 1, 1896; \$1,600 in various prizes for essays on any subjects affecting the gas industry, particularly on mechanical handling of coal, coke, etc., on water, gas, or revivication, or on the substituting of the hydrocarbons for cannel; \$400 to be divided among those who have made the greatest progress in apparatus for making or using gas. The papers must be in French and unpublished; they must be signed by a motto, with the writer's real name in an accompanying envelope, and a declaration inside that the paper is unpublished, and that the author will not publish otherwise for a year. All competing essays must be sent to the Society, 65 Rue Provence, Paris, by the end of April next.

It may be a misnomer to apply the name "glass" to a material which possesses few of the qualities of ordinary glass except its transparency. A material termed "flexible glass" can, however, be made, which is hard, flexible, and transparent, while capable of resisting the action of acids and alkalis. It is the residuum left after dissolving four or eight parts of gun-cotton in one part of ether or alcohol, and adding to the solution two to four parts of Canada balsam; this mixture is spread on a glass plate and dried in a current of air at a temperature of 500° C., the product resulting from this process giving the material we have mentioned.

AN inventor has constructed a speed-recorder in which a liquid, partially filling a glass tube, is employed to denote the speed. The centrifugal force, when the tube is revolved, causes the surface of the liquid to change from its level position when at rest, rising on the sides of the tube and being depressed in the center. For each velocity there will be one state of equilibrium, and by graduating the tube empirically the speed can be read. The device is claimed to be quite accurate and sensitive to rapid changes of velocity. It has been used on centrifugal machines, and is to be tried on locomotives.

ARTICLES of nickel or nickel-plate may be cleaned by laying them for a few seconds in a mixture of one part sulfuric acid and fifty parts alcohol, washing with water, rinsing with alcohol, and rubbing dry with a linen rag. This process cleans perfectly, and should be especially useful on plated articles, on which the usual cleaning materials act very destructively, cutting through the plating and causing it to flake off. The yellowest and brownest nickelled articles are restored to pristine brightness by leaving them in the acid solution for a quarter of a minute. Five seconds are usually sufficient.

A FIRM in London, England, have placed on the market an electric fire-radiator, consisting of a wrought-iron basket filled with fire-clay balls, which partly hide a colored incandescent lamp. The illusion afforded by this arrangement is that of a glowing coal-fire in an open grate. The heat given out does not come, however, from the lamp or the fire-clay, but from resistances concealed in the sides and back of the grate.

THE common experience of decay in teeth, from eating too much candy, is explained by a professor of physiology, on the ground that sugar prevents the proper assimilation of the lime salts, and thus interferes with the nutrition of the teeth and other bony tissues.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

"A TRAP FOR CLERGYMEN."

IT is Benjamin Kidd's book on "Social Evolution" that is thus denominated. According to Rev. W. D. P. Bliss, it is "one of the most dangerous productions of recent years," and as a trap is one of the most successful ever baited and set. Rev. Mr. Bliss is an Episcopal clergyman and the editor of a Christian Socialist paper of Boston, *The Dawn*. Here are his remarks in that journal for December:

"The few who thus far have censured the book have been in the main Socialists, disgruntled because the book does not advocate full Socialism. To us the book on this point does not seem weighty one way or the other. It is in its religious bearing that it seems to us a most powerful and effective mind-trap.

"It has certainly caught men, especially clergymen, of all schools of thought. Broad churchmen have called it an 'epoch-making book;' high churchmen have lauded it even above their ecclesiastical views; a writer in a church paper that aims to be neither high nor low, and succeeds mainly in being so lukewarm that most earnest minds spew it out of their mouths, has for once been extreme, and kicks the beam of extravagant fulsomeness, by comparing Mr. Kidd with Kepler and with Newton, and his work with the discovery of the law of gravitation. The book has surely 'caught' clergymen.

"Why! What is it in the book that so attracts the clerical mind? What is the cheese that baits this ecclesiastical trap? It consists in two things. First, the book written from the standpoint of the advanced position of the Weissman School of Evolution appears to be 'mightily' scientific, and yet, from this standpoint, to laud religion and Christianity, declaring that Science has hitherto been utterly unscientific and wrong in her treatment of Christianity; that Christianity to-day stands stronger than ever in the world, and showing on the very principles of science no sign of abatement, but, on the other hand, giving promise of remaining to the end. Is it any wonder that such a book tempts the clerical palate and makes a smile expand from ear to ear? What can be better—the very latest science giving the strongest possible support to Christianity? The fear which it seems has been latent in the clerical mind that, after all, Science, with a big S, might overthrow his faith, causes him to greet this book with astonished exultation. He is delighted; but he rubs his eyes; has he seen aright? Yes, the book certainly says so; the cheese is most certainly there. Moreover, it is beautifully toasted. . . .

"But now, alas, for the hidden barb. What is under the cheese? The book teaches (pages 19 and 20) that, till now, Science has been engaged in a personal quarrel with religions (note the plural), and that hitherto her only concern with these religions has been to declare 'that they are without any foundation in reason.' Now listen: 'To any one,' says Mr. Kidd, 'who has caught the spirit of Darwinian science [how magnificent!], it is evident that *this is not the question at all*. The question of real importance is,' Mr. Kidd tells us, 'whether religious systems have a function to perform in the evolution of society.' Does not the hook begin to cut? It does not matter whether religion be founded in reason or not; that is a matter of indifference; in fact, it does not matter much which religion you follow; the question of real importance is whether religions are useful things in society. Truth is a little trifle about which Science has in the past, until Mr. Kidd came, mistakenly concerned herself; but this is idle; the real thing is to decide what is *useful* in life. Christianity may be a mistake; it may be utterly unreasonable; no matter; we high priests of Weissman's latest theory of evolution pronounce Christianity useful; therefore, go ahead, ye Christian priests, worship your God, your Christ, your Church; about their truth, never mind. True or false, they have done good and may be expected to remain, to the end, a characteristic feature of our social evolution (p. 21). Here it is: Evolution is the main thing. God and Christianity are incidentals; true or untrue; what of it? They are useful as characteristic social factors, such as slavery, for example, was.

"Is this not the real position of this book? We challenge any man to prove that it is not. Do churchmen swallow it then? Do broad churchmen believe that it makes no difference whether Christianity be founded in reason or not? Do high churchmen

believe that it makes little difference which religion, true or false, you follow, provided the religion be useful. Do priests of God cheer when Christianity is called a useful 'characteristic feature of our evolution'? Nor are these words a passing defect in an otherwise good book; they underlie Mr. Kidd's whole position; they are embedded in the very center of the cheese. You cannot eat his cheese without swallowing his hook. This is why we call the book a trap. It does make a difference whether Christianity be true or not. Jesus Christ is not a characteristic social factor. Such words are sacrilege and blasphemy and impiety. The book subverts the whole Christian position. Jesus Christ is either the King of Man or he is nothing and worse than nothing, and there no compromise. To make Christianity a useful social factor and only that, is to dethrone Christ, and betray Christianity."

Mr. Bliss then proceeds to criticize Mr. Kidd's position in regard to Socialism, the chief point of his criticism being the assumption attributed to Mr. Kidd's book, that the law of competition is "the immutable law of progress." "It is a law," says Mr. Bliss, "but it is not *the* law."

RELIGION IN LONGFELLOW'S POETRY.

THERE is a tone and an atmosphere of sacredness about much of the poetry of Longfellow which is not religion, in a strict sense, yet which doubtless had the effect of identifying him with the religious world of his day. During the fifty years in which he sent forth poems to readers that welcomed his every word, by far the larger part of his audience were church-people.

Rev. W. H. Savage contributes to *The Arena* (January) a paper on "The Religion of Longfellow," from which we extract some interesting parts, as follows:

"His early years of authorship were passed amid the eager debates of the great revolt of the New England mind against Calvinism, but he took no part in the strife of tongues and pens. He was the familiar friend of Channing and Emerson and the rest, but the limpid stream of his poesy is nowhere disturbed by the winds of doctrine that blew about him. . . . While nothing is said about religion, the reader of his lines soon feels that he has entered upon holy ground. The world through which we walk with him is fresh from the hand of God.

"Just how our poet works such results it is hard to say. While we are under the spell of his spirit it does not occur to us that there is any other way of looking upon the world and human life. We seem to be simply more keenly and sanely observant than at other times, and to be seeing realities which we had overlooked. It is as if our guide were an unfallen son of God to whom the inner meanings of things are plain, who tells us things sweeter and higher than he puts into words, and who lets us look for the time with his eyes upon the secret that consecrates the universe. So far as one can gather from the words and writings of those who were the familiar friends of Longfellow, there must have been about him some such inexpressible charm as I have indicated. A most gracious, kindly, and hospitable man, whose home and hand were ever open, who took with infinite patience the demands made upon his time or his purse, there was, it is said, an inner silence as of a life apart. We know from his *Journal* that through all his years he was meditating the theme of his 'Christus,' and that the words he puts into the mouth of his Saint John reveal a motive that dominated his own spirit:

"And Him evermore I behold
Walking in Galilee,
Through the cornfield's waving gold,
In hamlet and wood and in wold,
By the shores of the Beautiful Sea.
"He toucheth the sightless eyes;
Before Him the demons flee;
To the dead He sayeth: Arise!
To the living: Follow me!
And that voice still soundeth on
From the centuries that are gone,
To the centuries that shall be!" . . .

"I have said that there is in the writings of Longfellow very little of formal utterance on the subject of religion. I have also said that this reticence was far from indicating an absence of religious thinking and feeling. He was a Unitarian by training and by conviction, and though he had 'no religion to speak of,'

he had a very definite and noble religion to live by. He believed that this is God's world, and that the best religion is a pure and faithful life. The first statement of his practical creed was set forth in his youthful 'Psalm of Life,' the lines of which are household words in both hemispheres. Later this creed took form again in 'The Builders.' . . .

"Mr. Longfellow understood that life here and life beyond are not two, but one, and that a right care of the present is safety for the future.

" 'When'er we cross a river at a ford,
If we would pass in safety, we must keep
Our eyes fixed steadfast on the shore beyond,
For if we cast them on the flowing stream,
The head swims with it; so if we would cross
The running flood of things here in the world,
Our souls must not look down, but fix their sight
On the firm land beyond.' "

"That he believed in a 'firm land beyond,' Mr. Longfellow's writings, despite his remarkable reticence, very plainly show, in words that have cheered and comforted countless souls in trouble:

" 'There is no death! what seems so is transition;
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life elysian
Whose portal we call Death.

" 'She is not dead—the child of our affection—
But gone unto that school
Where she no longer needs our poor protection,
And Christ himself doth rule.

" 'In that great cloister's stillness and seclusion,
By guardian angels led,
Safe from temptation, safe from sin's pollution,
She lives, whom we call dead.

" 'Day after day we think what she is doing
In those bright realms of air;
Year after year, her tender steps pursuing,
Behold her grown more fair.

" 'Thus do we walk with her, and keep unbroken
The bond which nature gives,
Thinking that our remembrance, though unspoken,
May reach her where she lives.' "

"After Mr. Longfellow's death the drama of 'Michael Angelo' was found in his desk. His Journal shows that he wrote into this work much of his latest meditations upon life and its relations to the unseen. It is, in a sort, his last confession, and it shows us that the more than thirty years that had passed since he gave to the world the secret of his 'Resignation,' had only enlarged his faith in the soul's larger destiny. . . .

"And the faith in which Longfellow lived did not fail him when the hand that had served his fellow men so long came to the last lines of his sweet and noble message. The final stanza of the 'Bells of San Blas' was written nine days before the poet's death—and he wrote no more. The bells of the old convent were ringing out a call to the past, when kings wrought their will with the peoples whose bowed shoulders upheld the oppressions under which they groaned, and when the priest was lord of human souls. And the soul of the seer, before whom the gates of the hereafter were unclosing, made answer in the out-raying light:

" 'O Bells of San Blas, in vain
Ye call back the Past again!
The Past is deaf to your prayer;
Out of the shadows of night
The world rolls into light;
It is daybreak everywhere.' "

MR. MOODY AS A BEGGAR.

REFERRING to the tangible results of Mr. Moody's evangelical life—results which have definite visible outcome, which are capable of statistical expression, which can be seen in different parts of the world to-day—Prof. Henry Drummond, who contributes a second article to *McClure's Magazine*, January, on the famous preacher, says that "it would tax a diligent historian to tabulate them," and then he goes on to speak of the wide range of Mr. Moody's labor, as follows:

"The sympathies and activities of men like D. L. Moody are supposed by many to be wasted on the empty air. It will surprise them to be told that he is probably responsible for more

actual stone and lime than almost any man in the world. There is scarcely a great city in England where he has not left behind him some visible memorial. His progress through Great Britain and Ireland, now nearly twenty years ago, is marked to-day by halls, churches, institutes, and other buildings which owe their existence directly to his influence. In the capital of each of these countries—in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin—great buildings stand to-day which, but for him, had had no existence. In the city where these words are written, at least three important institutions, each the center of much work and of a multitude of workers, Christian philanthropy owes to him. Young Men's Christian Associations all over the land have been housed, and in many cases sumptuously housed, not only largely by his initiative, but by his personal actions in raising funds. Mr. Moody is the most magnificent beggar Great Britain has ever known. He will talk over a millionaire in less time than it takes other men to apologize for intruding upon his time. His gift for extracting money amounts to genius. The hard, the sordid, the miserly, positively melt before him. But his power to deal with refractory ones is not the best of it. His supreme success is with the already liberal, with those who give, or think they give, handsomely already. These he somehow convinces that their givings are nothing at all; and there are multitudes of rich men in the world who would confess that Mr. Moody inaugurated for them, and for their churches and cities, the day of large subscriptions. The process by which he works is, of course, a secret, but one half of it probably depends upon two things. In the first place, his appeals are wholly for others; for places—I am speaking of England—in which he would never set foot again; for causes in which he had no personal stake. In the second place, he always knew the right moment to strike."

FATHER IVAN'S MAGICAL TOUCH.

MUCH curiosity has been aroused by the accounts given of Father Ivan of Cronstadt, the priest who attended Czar Alexander III. in his last illness. This divine is said to possess supernatural power; he is known as a faith-cure ecclesiastic, and the common people regard him with superstitious awe. Many tales are told of sufferers who had been given up by the doctors and who yet mysteriously, if not miraculously, recovered under his prayers. The *Neue Welt*, Berlin, speaks of this priest as follows:

"Father Ivan Sergeieff is not at all a mystic, as some people are inclined to suppose. He is a simple-hearted, deeply-religious man, whose miraculous powers are limited to an indescribably gentle manner, combined with much experience in the treatment of the sick, which enables him to calm and soothe patients. He makes no difference whatever between rich and poor; every sufferer who may call upon him is a brother to him; he takes even the beggar's hands between his own, listens to his complaints, and speaks to him in a simple, almost motherly manner. Father Ivan is a great traveler; letters from all parts of the Czar's Empire reach him, beseeching him to come to some unfortunate sufferer; and, if possible, he never refuses to comply with such a request.

"Father Ivan is generally well remunerated for his services, and he would have been a wealthy man, were it not for the fact that he gives away every ruble paid to him. Charity organizations are richly endowed by him, and the beggars reap a rich harvest wherever he goes. An incident which aptly illustrates the priest's disregard for money happened in Moscow. The wife of a rich merchant, whom the priest had attended during a protracted illness, handed him a bundle of bank-notes, which Father Ivan gave at once to a poor widow who had just come to implore his aid. 'What are you doing?' cried the merchant's wife aghast; 'that bundle of notes contained a thousand rubles!' The priest smiled. 'Did you not give this money away?' he asked, in such a voice and with such a look that the rich woman hastily withdrew. Father Ivan's liberality nevertheless goes so far that his wife has been compelled to apply to the Synod for aid. She has asked that his stipend as pastor of a Cronstadt parish be paid to her rather than to him, to save her children from starvation!"

ATTEMPTED REFORMATION OF BUDDHISM.

THE Buddhistic reformer is abroad in India and in China, and the Buddhistic missionary is pushing out with a new spirit of aggression even into English-speaking lands. It has even been asserted that the Theosophical Society is under the control of Sinnaugala, high priest of Sripada and Galle, in Ceylon. Another society, acting, it is said, under the auspices of Colonel Olcott, and called the Mahabodhi Society, has been established by Singalese in Calcutta for the purpose of restoring Indian Buddhism to its pristine glory. This society seems to have had an emissary at work in China soliciting assistance in the work of restoration. His efforts and his disappointing reception there are narrated by Mr. O. Franke in the latest number of *Young Pao*, in an article on "A New Buddhistic Propaganda." *Young Pao* is an "archive for the study of the East, especially China, Japan, and Korea, edited by the Sinologists, Gustave Schlegel and Henri Cordier," and now published at Leyden. Mr. O. Franke writes as follows:

"In the last week of 1893 an event took place in Shanghai which is of the greatest interest, and perhaps of historic importance. It was an attempt to reunite Chinese Buddhism with that of India.

"The movement originated with the Mahabodhi Society which Singalese Buddhists established a few years ago in Calcutta. The object of that society is to revive Buddhism in India and restore it to its former influence. This society is a result of Colonel Olcott's endeavors in the direction of a Buddhistic reformation.

"The General Secretary of the Society, who bears the old and famous name of Dharmapala, attended the Parliament of Religions in Chicago and on his return visited the Buddhists in Japan and Shanghai. I can give the object of his mission in his own words.

"From my experience in Chinese Buddhistic monasteries I knew that Dharmapala's endeavors would not meet with success. Nevertheless I agreed to become his interpreter to the Chinese. At the very outset poor Dharmapala was disappointed. In the company of the English missionary Timothy Richard, an authority on Chinese Buddhism, and Dr. Edkins, the well-known Sino-logist, we arrived at the monastery Hung-hua-ssi, and expected 'a great reception,' for our proposed visit had been duly announced. But when we came we found no preparations whatever for 'a great reception.' By and by monks, priests, servants, and peasants gathered around us from simple curiosity. Dharmapala ordered a three-feet-high statue of Buddha, said to be eighteen hundred years old, unpacked and exhibited for reverence and adoration. But the statue did not create the least excitement; neither reverence nor adoration was shown; the situation was 'profane' to the uttermost. When the priests from Tien-tai-Shan and O-mei-Shan had arrived, Mr. Dharmapala caused the following address, which I translated into Chinese, to be read."

Here follows the address, which sets forth that the Chinese, who owe their Buddhism to India, ought to come to the rescue and restore it in its native land, where it now no more exists. The address recites that in January, 1891, Dharmapala witnessed the painful spectacle of an out-caste (Chandala) woman sweeping the sacred ground under the sacred Bodhi Tree, the very spot where the Tathagata (Buddha) sat, "with her own dirty broom." "No greater desecration of this sacred place," says the address, "could be made than to see it under the guardianship of a class of people known in India as the 'vilest of the vile.' No Brahman would allow a Chandala to come near his sacred person. When there were Buddhist kings in India, the place was guarded with great veneration, kings, queens, princes, and nobles all taking part in the great celebrations. The brooms that were used to sweep the sacred ground were made of royal bair." Dharmapala told his listeners that all Buddhist countries, viz, Japan, Siam, Burma, Tibet, Ceylon, Chittagon, and Arakan, had joined in the work he proposed; and now, he said, "I make this appeal to the Buddhists of China, whose illustrious predecessors, the great Fa-

Hien, Hiouen-Tsang, and I-tsing, have shed a luster by their heroic devotion to Buddha and by their pilgrimages to the sacred land—the land of the Buddhas."

The Chinese monks, Mr. Franke proceeds to relate, promised to distribute the address throughout the land in all monasteries. Dharmapala presented the monks with a leaf from the Bodhi tree at Buddhagaya and some sacred sand, which gifts the monks received with thanks.

Dharmapala next exhibited some sacred relics, consisting in the main of two bones, one of which was said to be from the body of Buddha. The exhibition, so far from eliciting any signs of reverence or devotion, caused almost a fight among the monks and peasants. They pushed each other, they cried, they laughed and gesticulated, all striving to get nearest to the relics. The article continues:

"Next day two of the priests from Hung-hua-ssi came to Dharmapala to be delivered from the promise they had made the day before to distribute the address throughout China. They would carry verbal information, but no written address. . . . The reason proved to be that in China any foreign or secret society—such they considered the Mahabodhi Society—of late has been universally suspected. All secret societies are treasonable, and this one among the rest. The Government interposes, seizes the leaders, and banishes or exterminates them.

"The priests from Hung-hua-ssi were anxious to know in what relation the Indian government stood to the Mahabodhi Society. This clearly revealed the nature of their suspicions.

"Dharmapala's mission failed for this reason.

"Historically, Dharmapala's visit is of greatest interest. For three hundred years no 'priest from the West' has come as agitator to the Middle Kingdom, and for nearly nine hundred years no priest has advocated 'Southern' Buddhism. . . .

"The failure of this mission was nothing unexpected to me, for I consider Chinese Buddhism 'played out.' It exists 'mechanically,' but has no vitality."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

PERSONALITY OF CARDINAL GIBBONS.

THE American public, perhaps more than any other, is used to having its men of note unveiled to general gaze in all the details of their private life and personal character. The prelates of the Roman Catholic Church are probably more hedged about from mere curious inspection than men of equal official power in any other department of life; which very fact, human nature being what it is, has stimulated public interest in revelations pertaining to their personality. *Donahoe's Magazine*, January, contains an article by John Talbot Smith on Cardinal Gibbons which is of interest for this reason. The article is of course very appreciative (the magazine is Roman Catholic), but not fulsome. It contains facts reasonably well known concerning the Cardinal's career, and presents also a pen-picture of him, which we give herewith:

"What he is at this moment to Church and country is the happy result of fifty years of study, training, observation, and experience on American soil. To know precisely the elements that make up his personality and explain it, one has only to read his own account of missionary life in Virginia and the Carolinas. He traveled through these States as priest and bishop, carrying his own gripsack, progressing in any fashion that the law allowed, living among the people, accepting hospitality from pagan, Protestant, infidel, and Catholic, preaching wherever he might in halls, churches of any creed, schools, shanties, and private dwellings, with as little money as an apostle, without the health or ruggedness of constitution so necessary to a missionary, learning the thoughts of the common people, getting close to their hearts, and securing all that love which makes him to-day the truest representative of the American people. Among our eminent citizens, in any grade of life, I do not know of one whose early training can in any way compare with his, not merely in its novelty, but in its thoroughness and results, for the glory of the cardinalate in him has its roots in the missions of the Carolinas; nor would

that glory signify half so much were it not worn by one who had earned the right to lead his people before the purple was conferred upon him. The ideas which have directed his public life received in great part their development during this stage of his career. Whatever theories he brought away with him from the seminary received their modification from a study of the circumstances in which they would finally have to be applied. His method in dealing with all the great questions that have stirred the Church in these times prove how well he learned the lessons of the mission.

"His Eminence is now past sixty, and his personal appearance indicates a delicate constitution. His body has little flesh, his face is pale and drawn, but lighted up with large and expressive eyes. Evidently his physical strength has no reserve fund upon which to draw in times of need, and he has been compelled to husband it all his life in order to answer the demands of his position. His natural temper is therefore equable, his manners are quiet to the last degree, his life is one of exact routine. As the leading or ranking prelate of the land, the Roman authorities look to him for the maintenance of order in the Church in America, and, to a certain degree, hold him responsible for the continuance of harmonious relations among the different interests. It is he whom they call upon for explanations in time of trouble, and for reasons in making advance. Time does not hang heavily on his hands, nor is anxiety a stranger in his house. In fact, he might easily have a more extensive jurisdiction with less anxiety, since it is not pleasant to hold direct responsibility without direct control over the circumstances. He is a clever speaker, possessing a voice of peculiar strength in its penetrating power, and can be listened to with interest; he deals little in sentiment, and has no power to express deep emotion, presenting his opinions to his hearers upon their merits rather than upon his own. His knowledge and skill in the Latin language are considered superior. But above all accomplishments of mind or position, students of his career place his tact in dealing with men, his dexterity in steering clear of the rocks that lie in wait for reputation. Comparing his success and his years with his frail form and retiring manners, men wonder that he has achieved so great and enduring fame."

A MIRACLE PLAY BY MEXICAN RANCHEROS.

ASPECTACLE ludicrous or impressive, according to one's point of view, is the annual miracle play produced by inhabitants of the Mexican ranches of the Lower Rio Grande, Texas. A description of it appears in Mr. John G. Bourke's "Journal of American Folk-Lore," from which *The Christian Register*, Boston, makes some extracts, a part of which we here quote:

"As the holy season of Advent approaches, one cannot fail to notice among the inhabitants of the ranches and towns of the Lower Rio Grande a degree of bustle and unwonted activity, particularly about the hour of sunset, which indicates that the normal placidity or apathy of life has been seriously disturbed, and that some grand *funcion*, more important than wedding, funeral, christening, baile, or even *marromas* (tight-rope walkers) or *tetires* (puppet-show), is in process of incubation.

"Inquiry will elicit the reply, 'Pues, son los pastores, no mas!' ('Why, it's nothing but the Shepherds!') while a more persistent investigation will be rewarded with the information that the *Pastores* are having an *ensayo*, or rehearsal, of their dramatic representation of the *Nacimiento*, or birth of the Saviour in Bethlehem.

"It goes without saying, of course, that this play is Roman Catholic in origin, and, beyond question, a transplantation from beyond sea.

"The *locus* of the play is supposed to be Palestine; and the *dramatis personæ* include, besides the Holy Mother and Babe—whose presence, however, in our days is suggested rather than revealed, as a manger is generally erected, before which the actors stand,—a Chorus of Shepherds and Shepherdesses, a Head Shepherd, Michael the Archangel, Lucifer and several of his Imps, and an aged *Erminanto*, or Hermit, whose life has been passed in devout contemplation, and who now, bent with age and hoary of beard, admonishes and advises the ignorant herders who resort to him for spiritual consolation.

"There are several rather ludicrous incongruities which may be

recognized without giving offense to the pious fervor of the actors and actresses, who become intensely wrought up in their parts as the plot unfolds. The Hermit carries, attached to his waist, a rosary made of wooden spools, and bears in his right hand a large crucifix, although the Saviour has not yet been born, and his Passion is all yet to be undergone. In every case that I saw or heard of the rosary was made of these large wooden spools.

"Whenever it could be conveniently done, Lucifer was dressed in the uniform of a cavalry officer.

"For weeks beforehand the actors selected meet under the superintendence of the Head Shepherd (in the present case an intelligent cobbler), and listen attentively and patiently while he reads, line by line and word by word, the part of each. Very few of them can read or write. The dependence for success, therefore, is almost wholly upon eye, ear, and memory; and the rehearsals are repeated again and again, until every man, woman, and child can recite the lines almost mechanically.

"The Shepherds and Shepherdesses are in gala dress, and provided with elaborately decorated crooks. The Archangel Michael is distinguishable by his wings and remorseless sword, as well as by the rancor with which he at all times assails his old adversary, the Son of the Morning.

"The first rehearsal which I witnessed lasted over three hours, and all the others nearly the same time; yet both actors and audience maintained a stolid and dogged attention beyond all praise.

"The music is inferior, and the singing execrable, because the voices of the women and men of the Lower Rio Grande are generally too attenuated and stridulous to be pleasing. Nevertheless, there are occasional snatches of harmony which dwell agreeably in memory.

"After the manner of the Christmas carols of Old England, the *Pastores* will gladly go from house to house of the more wealthy, enacting their parts with all due fervor, and expecting in return a largess of hospitality and a small pittance in money.

"The church of late years has set its face against the appearance of the *Pastores* within the walls of sacred edifices; but they are looked upon as innocent and harmless, and free scope given them within their present circumscribed limits."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

"REV. F. B. MEYER, who succeeded Rev. Newman Hall in London, is talking to more people than any other minister of the day. At least this is the opinion of his booksellers. 'We are selling more of his books,' said his Chicago publisher, 'than of any other religious writer. It is astonishing what a call there is for them. His sermons, tracts, works of all kinds, go. He is a most prodigious worker and prolific writer. I have traveled with him, had him at my house and have seen him in his own office, and he is always writing. On the way out to dinner he wrote in the street car; he wrote in the parlor, and I have even seen him writing in a London omnibus. I wish sometimes that he would not write so much, for we hardly get one book announced until he is after us with another.'"—*The Advance*, Chicago.

"A FUNNY man is that Satolli! The saloon-keepers, brewers, and distillers, the whole rumocracy of New York is good enough for his Church, but that beautiful and beneficent order, 'The Sons of Temperance,' is not. But the 'Sons' will go on doing their good work, and let Satolli whistle to the winds. He does not understand America or the Americans; nor does his master—the Pope."—*The Christian Inquirer*, New York.

THERE are in Spain representatives of fourteen Protestant churches and societies, and they report twenty foreign male and twenty-nine foreign female missionaries, forty-one Spanish pastors, thirty-seven evangelists, 3,600 communicants. The American Board and the Baptist Missionary Union are the only American societies at work. The others are from England, Scotland, Germany, Sweden, and Holland.

EVERY one of the 1,200 convicts in the Kentucky penitentiary at Frankfort received a letter from the Christian Endeavor Society of Louisville on Christmas Day. These letters were of a religious nature, and no two were worded alike. Many of the prisoners have signified their intention of answering the letters.

"AN exchange says of a successful preacher, that he 'lived his sermons and preached his life.' Most successful preachers do the same. They teach by example as well as precept, and their very lives are consumed in their work."—*The Christian Observer*, Louisville.

"A QUESTION OF RECOGNITION.—Miss Kitty:—'Mamma, will we know folks in Heaven, same as we do here?'"

"Mamma:—'I think there is no doubt of that, my dear.'"

"Will I know Jane Gopplins?"

"Who is Jane Gopplins?"

"She's the big freckled girl that lives over the grocery store down the street."

"If you are both good enough to go to Heaven, my dear, you will certainly know her."

"(After some moments of profound cogitation) 'I won't have to speak to her, will I, mamma?'"—*The Chicago Tribune*.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

CAUSES OF NEWFOUNDLAND'S COLLAPSE.

A FINANCIAL crisis of rare magnitude has overtaken the colony of Newfoundland. The Commercial Bank, the Union Bank of Newfoundland, and several other large concerns have suspended payment, and even the Savings Bank, a Government institution, was compelled, through lack of specie, to refuse payment to depositors. It is impossible to pay wages; many mechanics and laborers have been dismissed by their employers, and trade is at a standstill owing to the lack of a circulating medium. The manager and four directors of the Commercial Bank have been put on trial on a charge of submitting fraudulent statements to their shareholders. They have been admitted to bail to the amount of \$36,000 each. *The Monetary Times*, Toronto, describes the collapse as complete, and for the moment the inhabitants are reduced to a state of barter. As to the causes of the disaster, the paper thinks that it is not to be laid at the door of any single class, and that the banks are only indirectly to blame. That paper says:

"The fact is, the insolvent traders had the banks by the throat; they controlled the direction, and helped themselves so long as there was anything to be got. The Island Government had yielded to the temptation to spend inordinate sums on public improvements, which bring no adequate return. The temptation is one to which new countries too frequently yield, and when they do so they cannot escape the economic penalty. The Newfoundland fishery, the chief reliance of the people, has been partially neglected. The population is composed of heterogeneous elements, always at war with one another. The politicians take color from the population, and appear to the outside world as unreasonably contentious. When a full survey of the whole situation is made, Canadians cannot regret that the efforts to unite the island with this country were not successful. Every year there is wide-spread poverty in remote parts of the island; this year the suffering will be unusually intensified, and the claims of humanity may make themselves heard outside of the island."

A prediction which was speedily verified; for the latest accounts from Newfoundland speak of bread-riots. The mob forced the Premier of the colony, Mr. Greene, to make a definite promise of employment. Even after this some stores were plundered in St. Johns, although the police, by a supreme effort, managed to restore order.

A Newfoundland correspondent of *The Evening Post*, New York, thinks that the seeds of the present disaster were sown when the island was first colonized:

"Newfoundland [says the writer] was only valuable for its fisheries, and no one cared to settle there. Gradually, however, the center of the fish trade shifted to the island itself. Fishermen settled there by degrees, and merchants sent over their younger sons to manage the fishermen, who never succeeded to free themselves from this tutelage, as the trade is very uncertain, and the fishermen depend largely upon the advances granted by the merchants, who, half a century ago, managed to retire after a couple of good seasons with a profit of thousands. To-day competition has brought about that a couple of bad seasons make the merchant a public defaulter. But the fisherman remains the serf of the merchant, who turns him adrift after seizing his vessel, if the prospects of payment are questionable. In 1864 Newfoundland was granted responsible government, but voting was done openly. Pocket boroughs were created and controlled by particular firms, and the merchants ruled as before. Six years ago secret voting was established, and the laborers and fishermen voted down the merchants' candidates. The Liberals, with Sir William Whiteway at their head, promised every man unlimited labor at \$1.25 per day, a heavenly prospect to one who had labored for years at a daily wage of fifty to sixty cents. The big wages were never obtained, but it proved a successful election kite, and the new régime certainly attempted some improvements, which, however, resulted only in saddling the colony with a debt of \$12,000,000. London refused to lend any more money

if the Whitewayites remained in power, but they did, and the crash came."

The writer thinks that the country is crippled for a decade, and that the horrors of this Winter will be frightful. He concludes his description with the following words:

"The only remedy for her commercial and political disaster appears to be the reversion of Newfoundland to a Crown colony. . . . Constitutional government, so it is commonly argued, has proved a failure here. We are unfit to govern ourselves. The merchants, on the one hand, are ruined by the exposure of their criminality with private moneys; the Whitewayites, on the other hand, have been no less culpable with public funds. Between them they have ruined the country, impoverished the people, depleted the revenues, increased the taxation, tarnished our honor, imperiled our credit, and left us in a position from which nothing can extricate us but the calm, unbiased, disinterested administration of a commission of experts who are not hampered by the enervating necessities and exigencies of party politics, but will work for the public good and that alone."

The Times, London, frankly states that if the Imperial authorities have to come to the assistance of Newfoundland, that colony will have to relinquish its charter. *The Home News*, London, a paper specially interested in colonial affairs, thinks that, as there is evidently a connection between the political and financial crises, and help is urgently needed, the colony will have to give up self-government. *The Week*, Toronto, thinks that the Imperial Government is in honor bound to assist Newfoundland, because Great Britain showed partiality toward France in the Fisheries Question. The paper says:

"Every facility was afforded to the French fishermen to carry on their work, drive the colonial fishermen from their own ports, and erect fishing establishments upon the land in places where the colonists themselves were not permitted to do so. The result of this partial treatment, aided as it has been by the high bounties paid by the French Government on all fish exported by their own subjects, has been to place the Newfoundland fishermen under conditions so glaringly and oppressively unequal that the unhappy colonists, unable to prosecute on profitable terms their chief industry, have been at length compelled to give up the hopeless contest."

The Witness, Montreal, suggests that the Canadian Government should extend financial aid to Newfoundland, and thus pave the way for the entrance of Newfoundland into the Canadian Confederation, although it should not be made a condition, as it would better be brought about by the desire of the people of the island themselves.

"Canada and Newfoundland [says *The Witness*] will both profit by the closer commercial and financial bonds thus established, even should union not follow, but with Canadian capital and enterprise at work in Newfoundland, her entry into the Dominion with the full consent of the great majority of the people would be only a matter of time. It was reported that the union of Newfoundland with Canada was one of the planks of the policy of the late Sir John Thompson for the coming general election. It was a good plank, and it is to be hoped that the new Premier, Mr. Bowell, who is not without diplomatic abilities, judging from his success in promoting the Ottawa intercolonial conference, will take it in hand. The financial arrangements of the affair would be safe in the hands of Mr. Foster, who might be trusted to study out all its details with care."

In the mean time, the Canadian banks have come to the assistance of Newfoundland, whose Government is now meeting all its liabilities.

The Empire, Toronto, is of opinion that Newfoundland would have been saved from her present extreme straits if she had joined the Canadian Union:

"At the time of Confederation, Newfoundland was in a comparatively prosperous condition, so prosperous, indeed, that she valued her importance too highly to join in the federation which the other provinces proposed, so the union was carried out without her. . . . Had Newfoundland not displayed an uncompro-

missing spirit, implying that she could maintain her position better as a separate colony than as part of the confederacy, the new Dominion would have relieved her of her liabilities at entry as the other provinces were relieved, and a new period of prosperity and progress would have been opened to her, but she chose the other course, and experience has shown that her choice was very ill."

WHAT BISMARCK THINKS OF SOCIALISM.

PRINCE HOHENLOHE-SCHILLINGSFURST, the new German Chancellor, has recently been in communication with Prince Bismarck, and little doubt exists in the minds of the German public that the present Premier has sought advice from the man whose iron character made German unity an accomplished fact sooner than its most ardent advocates had dared to hope. The uppermost question with the Government just now is how to combat revolutionary parties. The Government wishes to do so by laws which, it is feared, might affect and might be used against all political parties. Prince Bismarck thinks the Government wants too much. There is, he holds, but one revolutionary party in Germany worthy of the name, the Social-Democratic Party, and the legislation should be directed against this party alone. The ex-Chancellor acknowledges that it is an extremely difficult thing to obtain the help of other advanced Liberal sections against the Socialists, but he points out that the Liberals are not safe from the revolutionist either. His mouth-piece, the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, Hamburg, says:

"The revolutionary movement which ought to be combated by special measures does not take its rise among the population in general, but only among the Socialists. The idea that these special enemies of our modern social and governmental institutions could be combated only on the common-law principle, does not correspond with our practical wants. The enemy to be fought by us distinguishes itself by the program published. Religion, monarchy, order, and property have no opponents worthy of the name besides Socialism. Socialism, however, makes war against Christianity, the monarchy, our social order, wedlock, and the right of property. It does so on principle, and we weaken our defense if we fear to mention our opponents by name. Socialism declares its intention to combat our institutions with all the weapons furnished by the liberties of our Constitution. The episode in the Reichstag has proved that the Socialists do not only intend to make use of passive resistance, but are ready to answer a cheer for the King with a cheer for the revolution. They acknowledge that they make war upon us, and it is a weakness on the part of our Liberals if they think that the Socialists will allow them to exist if Socialism is victorious. The only benefit they will receive is that promised by Polyphemus to Odysseus—that they should be the last victim. The Constitution of France contains to-day everything that Liberalism could wish for, yet Socialism is not satisfied. The same may be said of Belgium. It is, of course, quite natural that the Governments hesitate to battle with their own subjects. But the danger increases the longer the struggle is put off. The question is only, Will it be possible for the Socialists to gather a sufficiently dangerous force around their banners, by making promises they never could keep?"—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

TO ABOLISH LANDOWNERSHIP.

EUROPEAN Socialists, who until recently confined themselves, for the most part, to agitation among the industrial laborers of towns and cities, has lately begun a special crusade among the agricultural laborers of Europe. One of the best Socialistic magazines, the *Revue Socialiste*, Paris, contains an article from the pen of M. Justin Alavaill, in which the writer explains that unlimited right to own real estate is a curse under which every civilized country labors, and which must be removed ere happiness can come to the masses. He says:

"If we would escape the violence of revolutions and civil wars, it is high time that we should apply ourselves to the gradual

modification of our egotistical landownership. The founders of the French Constitution fancied that they could free the people entirely by giving perfect freedom to barter and sale with regard to real estate; the right to use and abuse a thing in our possession was regarded by the moving spirits of the French Revolution as a most legitimate and sacred right. But these revolutionaries who overthrew caste, fused the classes into each other, destroyed privileges and effaced the boundaries which had been raised up between human beings—these men did not reckon with the scientific application of steam and electricity, which has altogether modified the economical conditions of the laborer's existence. To believe that the men of '89 meant to raise up a financial aristocracy richer and more powerful than the ancient nobility, is a calumny against their memory. It lay not in their intention to condemn the mass of proletarians to remain from their birth in a state more miserable and precarious than that of the serfs bound to the soil."

As long as the taxes on each property are promptly paid, the Government closes its eyes to the acts of the landowners. This is a grave imprudence, and has made it possible for gigantic estates to be acquired, as well as for land to be subdivided to such an extent that the holders cannot exist on their small property. The monstrous abuse of the right to property appears most glaring in the case of England, where half of the ground is owned by a hundred and fifty individuals; and in Scotland, where half of the land is divided between ten or a dozen persons. To satisfy their fantastic vanities, the English millionaires do not hesitate to drive their tenants from the soil at the expiration of their lease; nor to destroy human habitations to create sumptuous hunting-grounds.

"In France, happily, the laws of succession are opposed to such absorption of land by individuals, but even here statistics reveal the beginning of similar abuses. A quarter of the land is the hands of nineteen thousand owners.

"There are vast tracts in which the agricultural laborer cannot find room to breathe freely excepting on the public road. In many townships there are shady walks and grassy plots kept apart for the pleasure of a single individual, who only stays a few weeks during the Summer, while the hundreds of peasants attached to the place cannot stretch themselves on the grass or in the shade of the trees without the fear that their repose will be disturbed in the name of the owner of the soil."

But M. Alavaill does not favor small holdings any more than large estates, as individual property. He thinks it would be a blessing in disguise to more than one peasant to be deprived of his property:

"Very small holdings favor the growing up of a race incapable of being civilized. It is asserted that the exploitation of the soil increases in small holdings. Granting that this may be true, yet there must be a limit. The tenure of land subdivided again and again becomes very irksome. This is proved by the fact that the holders of adjoining small properties are forced to follow the rules of primitive collectivism; they arrange to assist each other in their work, and this work is often rendered futile if one of their number fails to acquiesce. Many fields remain undivided and are worked by their owners in company to insure rational cultivation. The brothers or cousins who inherited such grounds till it together, and only divide the harvest. But will the heirs of heirs come to a similar understanding in the case of future generations?"

That the present state of social economy is bad, is such an acknowledged fact that it is almost unnecessary to waste any more words over it, thinks the writer. He acknowledges that the reader must be impatient to know something of the agrarian reforms proposed by Socialism. He does not, however, think that anything definite can be said on the subject.

"It would be childish to draw the plans of a 'castle in the air' on no better foundation than the dreams of a better future. Who will be vain enough to predict the scientific discoveries of tomorrow, which may once more revolutionize the relation between capital and labor? But we may, nevertheless, commend certain

fundamental principles, through which the Socialists hope to render agrarian reforms more than an utopian dream."

M. Alavaill lays down the following four rules:

"The altruistic duty which insures that the wants and well-being of all children of a common mother should be looked after is the source of a personal, hereditary, inalienable individual ownership of all in the estates of the community.

"This personal and hereditary right is limited to a conditional right of the family to live on the soil, together with a part of the land sufficient for the subsistence of the family group, and equivalent to the rights of every other group.

"The fields upon which produce necessary to the whole human race is cultivated remain communal collective property of the laborers who exploit them.

"Each community may regulate individual property rights according to its pleasure, subject to established laws, State, and the Confederate Socialist nations."

M. Alavaill concludes his paper with the following remarks:

"The division of the soil into a kind of small, entailed properties, owned by family groups, and forming in turn a great collective ownership of all, is doubtless the ideal of the most illustrious Socialists. But legislation must be approved by the people. Solon said: 'I have not given the Athenians the best laws that could be conceived, but I gave them the best they could bear.'"

—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HUNGARY'S STRUGGLE AGAINST FEUDALISM.

THE Austrian Empire, the most heterogeneous in the world, has had its end predicted by political wiseacres for more than one hundred and fifty years, but neither the attacks of foreign enemies like Frederick the Great and Napoleon, nor the attempt of whole states and provinces, has been able to seriously weaken the power of the Hapsburgs. Internal trouble, nevertheless, threatens the life of the Dual Monarchy very seriously just now. There is a strong and numerous Radical Party in Hungary, aiming at independence under a republican form of Government, and the Liberal Ministry, under the leadership of Dr. Wekerle, has been forced to resign. Dr. Wekerle is bitterly opposed by the Clerical Party, because he has brought the fight for religious freedom in Hungary to a successful issue. On the other hand, the Radicals indirectly assist the Clericals by their clamor for greater independence and their enmity against the Emperor Francis Joseph. The *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, says:

"The fall of the Hungarian Ministry, the most brilliant and successful that Hungary has had since the restoration of its independence, interrupts the course of Hungarian civilization and progress. An era of short-lived ministries threatens to begin. The present crisis is the final result of ten years' destructive labor. It is to be hoped, not only in the interest of the Hungarian State, but also in that of the Monarchy, whose present position in Europe rests upon the Dual basis, that the parties which have hitherto governed Hungary will prove themselves sufficiently powerful and united to end successfully the struggle for supremacy which has just broken out."

The *Pesther Lloyd*, Budapest, lays the blame upon the reactionary elements which surround the Emperor:

"The clericals and reactionaries near the throne combine with the representatives of the landlords in Hungary to crush freedom. But every man to whom the existence of the Monarchy is dear will guard against reactionary experiments. In Hungary the strength of the Monarchy lies in Dualism, and in the present Constitutional system. If, however, Liberalism were threatened from Austria, the entire Hungarian nation would rally round the banner of Constitutional Radicalism."

Which is pretty plain language, for it means nothing less than that the Hungarians will try to get along without a king unless they are governed according to their liking. The editor of *The Magyar Hirlap*, Budapest, the Liberal Deputy Julius Horvatt,

also accuses the reactionaries of secret attacks upon the Hungarian Constitution. He says:

"These people did their best to prevent the Emperor from signing the laws which insure religious freedom of Hungary. There is no doubt that the Hungarian and Austrian Clericals and Feudalists are in close communion with the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Kalnoky, who hopes to succeed to the Hungarian Premiership."

The Morning Post, London, ventures to say that Emperor Francis Joseph may not wish to remove the Wekerle Cabinet at all, but only "desire to show his too zealous courtier that Dr. Wekerle and the National Party are practically indispensable in Hungary." At any rate, Dr. Wekerle remains in office until a new Cabinet has been formed, and no man with sufficient courage to undertake the work has yet been found. *The Standard*, London, points out that the peaceful settlement of all difficulties between Hungary and the Imperial Government is of greatest importance to Europe as a whole:

"It is in the interest of peace whether at home or abroad, whether in Transleithania or in Cisleithania, whether in the Dual Empire or throughout Europe generally, that the Emperor Francis Joseph incessantly labors. There is no sovereign who has so many cares and such complex anxieties, and there are none who discharge the weighty duties of kingly rule with more conscientiousness and success. The welfare of the Dual Empire is of importance not only to itself; it is of greatest consequence to every other European State. . . . We cannot now conceive under what circumstances England and Austria should take different roads, and therefore, from the most selfish motives, we must necessarily wish well to the Dual Empire."

The last sentence refers to the necessity of joint action on the part of Austria and England with regard to Armenia.

FOREIGN DISTRUST OF AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

ONE of the most common explanations for the outflow of gold from America is that foreign holders of American securities are impelled by distrust of our financial institutions to realize on these securities in unusually large numbers. If this distrust exist, what is the reason for it? Some light on this question may be obtained from the following article from the *Post*, of Berlin, in reference to American railways. The occasion of the article was the report of a Commission of railway officials sent early this year by the German Emperor to investigate the management of our railways with a view to adopting some of our methods in the management of the Prussian State railways. The Commission found little to recommend for adoption. Some idea of the nature of the report may be had from the following comments of the Berlin editor:

"Two thirds of the American railways, says Dr. v. d. Leyen [head of the Commission], do not pay any dividends, and the number of those which prove to be a good investment to the shareholders is extraordinarily small. During the first nine months of the present year thirty-two American railroads passed into the hands of the receiver. Their liabilities are, according to a rough computation, \$360,000,000. German capitalists are said to have lost \$125,000,000 by this. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that American railroad bonds and shares cannot find a market in Europe, but are sent back to the United States, where they overflow the share market. This explains in part the continual depression on the American exchanges. The emissaries of the Government also criticize severely the American courts of justice, which are very lax in protecting the railroads against dishonest officials. The report cannot fail to excite much commotion, and must greatly hurt American railroads. But it should be remembered that, in the administration of railroads as in other things, honesty is the best policy. The slipshod and dishonest administration of some of these American roads injures all, and the credit of the whole country must suffer by it."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

KWANG-SU, EMPEROR OF CHINA.

THE few European ambassadors who have obtained a view of the Chinese Emperor speak favorably of him. He is small and thin, we are told, but much more energetic and intelligent than is generally supposed to be the case. He knows of the corruption which reigns in his empire, and tries to combat it, with what success remains to be seen. His life and surroundings are not very favorable to his endeavors.

Ernst v. Hesse-Wartegg, who supplies to the Germans sketches of the different nations he has seen, much after the manner of Max O'Rell, gives a description of the Emperor's life in the *Gartenlaube*, Leipzig, from which we take the following:

"Kwang-Su, 'the Son of Heaven,' came to the throne in consequence of a crime. His predecessor, Tung-Chih, died in 1875 of small-pox, although his physicians caused \$1,000 worth of Joss (prayer) slips to be burned, to induce heaven to drive out the devil. He left a handsome young widow, whose condition gave hopes that an heir would be born to Tung-Chih after his death.



KWANG-SU, EMPEROR OF CHINA.

But that did not satisfy the two Regents, the Empresses Tung-Tai-Han and Sie-Tai-Hon. Tung-Chih's widow was given a little powder which speedily removed her, and the two old ladies called a family council, which resulted in the election of the present Emperor, then only three years old. Tung-Tai-Han, 'the Empress of the Eastern Chamber,' died in 1881, and the 'Empress of the Western Chamber,' Sie-Tai-Han, assumed sole control. The Emperor was declared of age in 1889, but she continues to have much influence.

"The poor Emperor's youth was cheerless enough. His whole life was fenced in by a strict ceremonial, no pleasures were included in its daily routine. He rose with the Sun and was crammed with Chinese learning by his masters until Sunset, meal-times only excepted. He was punished, too, if refractory, but, as a 'Son of Heaven' cannot be 'walloped' like a common mortal, a substitute was engaged, whose duty it was to receive the bamboo strokes intended for the Imperial pupil. The Emperor, however, was forced to be present when his substitute, who bears the mirthful name of Ha-Ha-Chutse, presented that part of his body to the teacher which is usually belabored on such occasions.

"Emperor Kwang-Su is kept as much as possible from contact with the outer world, but he is restless, and anxious to break through the cast-iron ceremonial which surrounds him. If his dynasty lives through the present crisis, better times may be expected for China if—some little powder does not first end his

career. The most noteworthy instance of his desire to act independently was that he recently conducted some examinations in person. The Ham-lin Academy is the highest institute in China; its members are governors, mandarins, and ambassadors, and it also supplies the teachers for the Imperial princes. The Emperor has not yet been blessed with offspring, although he has many wives; but, according to routine, the teachers for his possible children have already been appointed. The post is, of course, a sinecure, and much corruption was practiced to be numbered among the chosen few. Fancy the astonishment of the court when the Emperor ordered the manuscript essays of the candidates to be submitted to him. He ran riot with the recommendations of the commission. Six officials whose comparatively small cash contributions caused the committee to place them among the last on the list, were elevated to the first rank. Others, who were mentioned among the most learned individuals, were put into the third or fourth class, or thrown out altogether.

"But the Imperial clan will probably put a stop to such attempts at reform. The descendants of the Emperor are considered members of this clan until the twelfth generation; many of the nearer relatives receive large annual appanages, those of the twelfth degree only about three dollars per month and rations. But they receive a dowry of one hundred and twenty-five dollars at their marriage, and similar sums for burial at the death of a member of their family. It is well known that they often ill-treat their wives to bring about their death, in order to obtain the dowry for a fresh marriage. But all these members of the clan have some influence, hence the terrible corruption. Rank, honors, office, distinction, everything is for sale and at the command of those who are willing and able to pay.

"Curiously enough, outward pomp does not constitute a part of the life at the Imperial court. Even the Japanese court is much more gay. Gilded uniforms, orders, and stars are altogether wanting. The clothing of the courtiers is of rich, heavy silk, but of dark colors, with the exception of the breast ornament showing the rank of the holder. The Emperor only leaves his palace to go to a temple, or to visit the ex-Empress, and his *cortege* is even more simple than that of the King of Korea. A few hundred mounted guards, then the yellow Imperial litter, again a few hundred guards. That is all. The streets through which the Emperor passes are closed to traffic, and all windows must be closed by shutters. The guards relentlessly fire upon any one who shows himself."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN NOTES.

HEATHEN sacrifices in Russia! Eleven persons of the Sect of the Votiaks stood before the court at Wiatka. They had enticed a homeless beggar into a house, cut his throat, and butchered him according to the most approved methods, preserving his heart and lungs for their sacrifices to Courbane the wicked god. The blood of the victim had also been carefully preserved. Most of these modern priests of heathendom were sentenced to hard labor for life, or sent to Siberia.

THE German Reichstag has a Bill regarding dishonorable business competition to discuss. The Bill is aimed against business men whose advertisements are untruthful, and who directly or covertly destroy the business of other firms by intimating that their competitors' goods are worthless. The Bill has been sent to the Chamber of Commerce for discussion and expert opinion.

THE Turkish Government has formally demanded that the British Government should stop Gladstone from commenting upon the Armenian atrocities. The Turks do not understand that Gladstone is no longer at the head of affairs in England, and that he has a right to express his opinions as a Member of Parliament.

PARISIAN newspapers had intimated that a foreign Power, Germany, was implicated in the Dreyfus affair. Captain Dreyfus has been found guilty of selling State secrets to the enemies of France. But the Government has found it convenient to declare that none of the embassies were in communication with the traitor.

JAPAN does not seem to be able to come to terms with the Chinese envoys. Japan is in no hurry. Until Peking is taken, China is still in a position to refuse degrading terms. When the Chinese capital has fallen, Emperor Kwang-Su will have to sign everything the Japanese may ask him to sign.

The French Chamber of Deputies has re-elected M. Brisson to the Speakership. This fact is worth noticing. Brisson is an ultra-Radical and friend of the Socialists, and undoubtedly a "coming man" in France. His election indicates the trend of public opinion.

BARON BAUFFY, Speaker of the Hungarian Commons, has succeeded in forming a Ministry. Its members are nearly all Liberals and friends of Premier Wekerle, whose struggle for religious freedom cost him the friendship of the Emperor Francis Joseph.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOSEPHINE'S HAPPY DAY.

ONE of the most pathetic figures in Napoleonic history is that of Josephine de Beauharnais, the beautiful woman who captivated Bonaparte's fancy, won his love, became his wife, was made Empress, and was soon afterward brushed aside by the merciless hand of ambition and left to die of a broken heart.

On the day when Josephine knelt beside Napoleon at Notre Dame and received the ceremony which made her Empress, she knew full well that the bright honor was only a concession wrung from him. Yet she was doubtless happy.

Edith Duff has graphically sketched the scene of the coronation of Josephine, in *Lippincott's* for January, and we here reproduce the dramatic spectacle:

"Just ninety years since, on December 2, 1804, Napoleon crowned himself Emperor and Josephine Empress of the French.

"Never was there in the great and beautiful cathedral of Notre Dame a more gorgeous assembly. Church and state congregated there, and the people thronged to witness the great sight. The silent walls of the cathedral echoed the voices of twenty thousand spectators as they cried, 'Long live the Emperor!' and resounded again and again as the three hundred musicians intoned Abbé Rose's hymn, '*Vivat Imperator.*'

"They were the same walls that had echoed the Te Deums for all the nation's victories, that had heard kings' funeral orations pronounced, that had witnessed the shameless Goddess of Reason reign, and had heard innumerable litanies sung and masses celebrated.

"Many things have passed away, proudest fanes have vanished, but the cathedral remains. The rosy light glints through its windows to-day on a peacefully worshipping congregation. The republic is regnant. Kings and emperors lie in the sealed vaults, their sway but a memory. The dust of the Conqueror, according to his wish, lies in the city and among the people he loved so well. That costly tomb is not far from the cathedral where he was crowned; but what line can measure the distance between Napoleon the crowned Emperor beside Josephine, and Napoleon the returned exile all alone?

"The span of ninety years is short as we look back, forgetting the interim, on that famous scene.

"The day was cold, and the sky changeful, as though to foreshadow the fickleness and vanity of man's proud splendor. Early in the morning vast throngs of citizens gathered in the streets and crowded the windows and balconies.

"At nine the pontifical procession started for Notre Dame. Leading, according to tradition, was a chamberlain mounted on a mule and carrying a great cross. Then came Pope Pius VII., clad in white, seated in a carriage guarded by cavalry and accompanied by eight carriages in which were dignitaries of the Church. They reached the cathedral, and proceeded to the altar in regular order and with great pomp, while more than a hundred clergy intoned the hymn '*Tu es Petrus.*' The Pope seated himself on the pontifical throne, and awaited Napoleon.

"When Napoleon entered, loud bursts of applause rent the air. Forgotten was all the spilt blood, forgotten or hushed were memories of the First Consul. The spectators were fascinated by the little great man clad in white satin embroidered in gold, with a regal cloak of crimson velvet covered with golden bees and bordered with olive-branches, oak, and laurel. Ermine edged the

mantle and formed the cape. On his neck gleamed the diamond necklace of the Legion of Honor, and on his head was a Caesar's crown of golden laurel. Princes and dignitaries attended him, and he moved with stately tread. The Empress, always lovely, appeared in a silver brocade embroidered with golden bees. Pink gems glistened in her gold girdle and mingled with the antique cameos on her neck and arms. Her diadem was pearl-laden, twined with diamonds. At her shoulders was fastened an ermine-lined red velvet train covered with bees, and held by the Princess Eliza, Pauline, Charlotte, Joseph, and Louis. David received the royal order to transmit this day's glory to future ages. The subject was manifold; each act in the drama deserved to be guarded for future generations to look upon and ponder. But the artist gallantly chose to paint Napoleon in the act of crowning Josephine.

"As we look at it in Versailles, we are glad we have this picture of Napoleon. Indelibly linked with his glorious memory is the thought of the woe he caused; volumes have been written telling of his infidelity, but here before our eyes we see the affectionate husband, the glad beating of the heart scarce hidden by the Emperor's cloak, as he joyously crowns the never more gracious and lovely Josephine.

His words to David are sincere: 'It is good, David, very good. You have divined all my thought; you have made me a French knight. I thank you for transmitting to ages to come the proof of affection I wanted to give to her who shares with me the pains of government.'

"And we know that tears of joy came to Josephine's eyes as her lord placed the crown upon her head.

"Vanity, a frailty of the whole race, could not but be pleased at the ceremony of the day. But the real joy of Josephine began the evening before, when her prayer of years was at last granted. She who in the midst of an irreligious age had preserved her hold upon the Church and remained a true daughter of the faith had daily, hourly prayed to have her marriage with Napoleon blessed by the Church. When the Holy Father was under her roof she besought him with tears, and he promised she should have her will. And on the 1st of December, in the evening, an altar was raised in the Tuileries, and, with Talleyrand and Marshal Berthier as witnesses, Josephine and Napoleon were married.

"We cannot wonder that the woman felt a glow of happiness as the last vision of divorce from the man she worshiped vanished. As he advanced, she knelt, trembling and silently weeping. As the crown rested on her head, memories surged over both. Again Napoleon was the happy young officer, glad with the appointment for command of the Army of Italy, obtained for him by Josephine. Again he thought of her tact and graciousness uniting the old with the new régime. And now the sublime moment to them both had come. There in tearful loveliness before him knelt the originator of all his triumphs. Gladly he crowned her Empress, and together they proceeded to the great throne to receive the blessing, 'May God establish you on your throne, and may Christ cause you to reign with Him in his eternal kingdom.'

"There, amid the music of Abbé Rose's hymn and the Te Deum sung by four choirs with two orchestras, we will leave Josephine and Napoleon. The Pope will finish the mass, oaths will be taken and made, and then follows a short, swift train of brilliant gladness, followed by wailing sadness. But we will forget what follows.

"There we will leave them, happy. The woman of forty-two blushes and smiles as if she were twenty: she is happy, she is content. There she sits regally and listens to the mass of her beloved Church, while the Emperor, seated a step higher than



JOSEPHINE, 1804.

(Painted by Lethière. Engraved by Weber in 1814. This portrait, from the collection of Gardiner G. Hubbard, is used by courtesy of *McClure's Magazine*.)

she, calmly waits the end of the celebration. His heart beats and his eye kindles while he thinks of glory and ever more glory.

"And the throng join in the service with freshened admiration and perfect trust in the man whose star they believe undimmed."

EVOLUTION OF THE BOY CRIMINAL.

THE factors that enter most prominently into the production of juvenile offenders formed the subject of a recent address before the Cambridge Ethical Society, of England, by Rev. W. D. Morrison, of London. Mr. Morrison's daily duties have for years brought him into close contact with inmates of the reformatories and industrial schools to which juvenile delinquents are sent. The address is published in *The International Journal of Ethics* (January), and extends over twenty pages. We summarize the points made:

The conditions which produce juvenile crime are divided into two general divisions, those residing in the criminal's nature (physical and mental) and those that are external (home influences and economic conditions).

The first physical factor noted is that of sex. Whether in the prison, the reformatory, or the industrial school, boys outnumber girls "at least five to one." The theory that the difference in social functions accounts for the difference in point of crime between the two sexes, Mr. Morrison subscribes to in a measure; but it does not, he thinks, apply to juvenile offenders under the age of fourteen before the difference in social function existed.

"Children under this age are brought up in the same way. They are subjected to almost the same supervision; their social life is the same in all its essential features; and yet boys under fourteen are five times more likely to become offenders than girls."

The next physical factor referred to is that of "constitutional defects and infirmities." The inmates of reformatory institutions, although they must before admission be certified to as sound and healthy, show a rate of mortality three times as high as that of the general juvenile population of the same age. An additional sign of physical degeneracy is seen in the high rate of mortality among the parents of these inmates, from thirty-three to forty-five of every hundred having lost one or both parents. The same sort of physical inferiority is seen in the measurements given for inmates of a Lancashire industrial school. Thus, in stature the average measurement of boy inmates of thirteen was 53.2 inches, to an average of 56.9 inches among boys of thirteen in the general population; the figures for weight of the two classes are, respectively, 72.3 pounds to 82.6 pounds; chest measurement, 26.31 to 28.3 inches; span of arms, 52.45 inches to 55.15 inches. About two thirds of the juvenile inmates of prisons "are below the average of the general population of the same age, in weight and stature."

The mental capacity, we are assured, is also of "a distinctly inferior type." While there is often a "superficial sharpness and dexterity in certain directions," arising from such children's being left to themselves at an early age—a precocity "akin to the instincts of the wild animal"—the impression of many people that juvenile offenders have more than an average share of intellectual ability is, we are told, certainly an erroneous impression.

In respect of moral qualities, the superintendent of the New York State Reformatory is quoted to the effect that three fourths of the inmates "have little or no susceptibility to moral impressions," and "one third of them have absolutely none." This would also, Mr. Morrison says, hold true of inmates in English prisons. Feebleness of will-power, which is another characteristic, is thought to be in large part an inheritance, incapacity to control the child being exhibited among more than forty per cent. of the parents of juvenile offenders.

External conditions are then considered, the parental conditions first. One half or more of the inmates of the industrial schools and reformatories are either illegitimate, have lost one or both parents by death, or have been deserted. One observation made is as follows: "It is a very curious fact that the abnormal parental condition of illegitimacy is not so productive of the juvenile offenders as might naturally be supposed. Illegitimate children do not contribute more than their proper share to the population of reformatory schools."

This is accounted for by the further striking information that

"nearly all over England illegitimacy is most prevalent where there is the smallest amount of crime." The degree of density of population governs both illegitimacy and crime, operating in sparsely settled districts to produce the former, in dense districts to produce the latter. Social conditions being equal, however, the illegitimate child "is more likely to become an offender than the child of lawful wedlock."

Another "curious circumstance" is that "it is generally better for the future of a child to lose both its parents than to lose only one of them." This is explained by the fact that when both are lost the child is taken to some benevolent institution. It is said, also, that the loss of the mother is on the average a less serious deprivation than the loss of a father. In the former case some other provision is apt to be made for the care of the child, while in the latter case the mother still retains her children but, to support them, is forced to be absent from them most of the time. The most hopeless juvenile offenders are those born of criminal parents. "If a child of criminal descent should escape the meshes of the law till he has acquired skill and experience in some department of crime, it is almost impossible to reclaim him from a criminal career." A summary of the case regarding parental conditions is that "in eighty-five cases in every hundred the juvenile offender is in a bad parental condition."

As to economic conditions, we are told that a very large proportion of juvenile criminals come from the lowest strata of society, that of "general laborers," and especially general laborers in the towns.

"Respect for truth compels me to admit," says Mr. Morrison, on this feature of his subject, "that a low economic condition, standing by itself and acting by itself, does not produce an abnormal amount of crime." He says that we find that "there is least crime where there is most pauperism" and also that "where there is most pauperism there is least crime." Little is said on this interesting point, but the remark is made that "in the town the laborer's economic condition is probably better than in the country, but in the country his character is probably better than in the town."

In conclusion, neither adverse biological conditions nor adverse economic conditions acting alone produce an abnormal crop of offenders; they are the product of the two acting in combination and indivisibly.

SOME NEGRO SUPERSTITIONS.

IT is really refreshing to be assured that there are still persons living who believe in ghosts, for when one loses that belief wisdom has deprived him of one source of infinite pleasure—the inexpressible delight of shuddering. The negro generally knows what is good—all the way from 'possum meat to haunts. We have read with real pleasure an article in "The Contributors' Club" of *The Atlantic Monthly*, on the superstitions of negroes, from which we select a few paragraphs, as follows:

"It is an error to suppose that the superstitions of the negro are all gentle, mildly ridiculous, and associated with the hooting of owls, the baying of house-dogs, and the appearance of jay-birds in unusual numbers. He has many legends more virile, and indicative of a higher order of invention. The characteristic reticence of the negro accounts for the fact that these are not more generally known. The Afro-American is quite aware that 'white folk' laugh at his notions, and this knowledge has fostered in him a secretiveness concerning his inner thoughts which very effectually limits them to the narrow circumference of his own brain. A negro will seldom talk on the subject of his superstitions, or indeed admit that he has any superstitions. The stories which are told in negro cabins at night, by the light of pine-wood boughs appropriated from the neighboring forest, and under the influence of which the crinkled wool of the auditors gradually straightens out into bristles, are rarely overheard by Anglo-Saxon ears. To be admitted to one of these séances, it is necessary to gain the gratitude and confidence of some venerable representative of the race, and by your sympathy with his narratives to assure him that you come not in the character of a scoffer or merely to laugh at his fancies, but are yourself of the opinion that there is something in Heaven and Earth not dreamed of in the white man's philosophy.

"The superstitions of the negro possess no logical order or

sequence, and yet there is one central idea about which they all crystallize. This idea is contained in the word 'warning.' The negro interprets any unusual sight or mysterious sound not as a present threat, but as a warning of future danger. He is not in the least apprehensive that the uncanny things he sees will do him physical injury. An ex-slave, who encountered the ghost of his ante-bellum mistress on the road one evening, ran four miles at the top of his speed, and fell exhausted at the door of the barn on a Virginia farm where I was visiting; but he assured me the next morning that his panic was not due to the fear that the ghost would do him bodily harm, but solely to the fact that the appearance struck him as a warning of his own death, and that he fled from the idea rather than from the phantom. . . .

"The negro has no specific names for his ghosts, preferring to describe them by a circumlocution, but he is punctilious in assigning them to appropriate localities; or perhaps it would be better to say particular localities, for in many cases the appropriateness is hardly discoverable. Ghosts which haunt the highway never by any chance appear in a footpath, and the spirits which inhabit the forest are rarely or never manifest in visible form, but make their presence known by strange whisperings, groanings, and inexplicable noises.

"It must also be understood by one who would thoroughly appreciate the superstitions of this race that the negro is a great traveler. His journeys are short, being limited to a few miles slowly accomplished on foot or in an ox-cart, but in his own mind these excursions rise to the dignity of pilgrimages. He is always going somewhere, and hence it happens that a very large proportion of his superstitions are in the line of warnings against journeys which he projects, or upon which he has actually entered.

"The solitary and unlucky traveler who, as the evening shades are falling, sets out upon an inauspicious journey, designing to visit some remote cabin, or with his imagination filled with the anticipated pleasures of a cake-walk, may encounter a series of ghostly experiences, all of which are for the purpose of warning him that the spirits are opposed to his design. Should his road lie along the public highway, he will become conscious, directly after passing a roadside quarry or crossing a bridge, that he is followed by the man with the iron face, one of the most grisly and gigantic phantoms ever created by the African imagination. Glancing warily over his shoulder, the traveler sees a man of colossal stature, whose tremendous and impassive features seem made of cast-iron, following him with equal step, and sometimes imitating his actions. It is useless to run, for at the end of a breathless dash pursued and pursuer are in precisely the same relative position as at the start.

"In spite of his name, it appears that the man with the iron face does not always preserve an absolute immobility of features. I am acquainted with an old negro who, on a secluded country road, was followed by this specter for the distance of a mile,—which is unusual, as the pursuit does not generally extend beyond a few hundred yards. In this case the victim resorted to several expedients to baffle his ghostly attendant, and, finding these ineffectual, at last turned and faced him, when the mouth of the specter expanded into an enormous and mirthless grin, which caused the negro to turn and fly without daring again to look behind him.

"The striking incongruity connected with this and many other negro superstitions is that the spirits should be at the trouble of sending such a gigantic representative for the trivial purpose of cautioning a traveler against pursuing an unimportant journey. Should the person thus warned be too timid to return over the haunted ground, which he may do with absolute assurance of immunity from supernatural interruption, or should he be bold enough to persist in going forward, he may hear a snort, a shout, and a wild clatter of hoofs behind him, and as he shrinks to the side of the road this whirlwind of sounds will pass close beside him. This is the invisible horseman, another demon of the highway. The hoofs of his steed strike fire from the loose stones of the road and splash through the mud-holes, but horse and rider are alike unseen.

"Should the trembling wight still continue to advance, he is liable to receive a third and last warning in the form of a streak or band of intense and midnight blackness lying across the road. If the night is dark and starless, the streak becomes luminous, and shines with a pale, unearthly glow. As the hesitating traveler stands and looks at it, the band is, as it were, rolled up by invisible hands; and he is then at liberty to pursue his way,

with the distinct understanding that he does so at his peril. Should he think to baffle the spirits by turning out of the highway into the fields, he is liable to encounter a specter of gentler but still startling character. Wending his way along the footpath and approaching the middle of the field, he finds awaiting him a beautiful little girl, dressed all in white, and with long flaxen hair streaming to her waist. She looks at him with beseeching eyes, and her extended hand points in the direction by which he has come. Should he not instantly turn and retrace his steps, this little girl undergoes a series of remarkable transformations. Her dress and hair rapidly change from white to blue, and from that to green, to yellow, to red, to brown, and finally to black; after which she vanishes in a mysterious and unaccountable way.

"In certain sections of Virginia, the spirits, moved by some reason of their own, substitute for the girl a little white dog, which stands upon its hind legs, as well-trained dogs do, and which manifests the same chameleon-like ability to invest itself with prismatic variations."

A NOVEL WAY TO EXTERMINATE THE TIGER.

THE annual loss of life occasioned by tigers in India is still very large, the victims numbering thousands. Tiger-hunting is a very dangerous and fatiguing sport, unless the hunters are very numerous and provided with all modern appli-



ances. But that is impossible in districts far removed from the larger settlements of the whites. It must, therefore, be regarded as a boon to humanity that it is now possible to construct spring-traps large enough and strong enough to hold the Royal Bengal tiger, as in our illustration. A correspondent of *Vom Fels zum Meer*, Stuttgart, writes:

"This novel method of exterminating tigers was first practiced on the St. Cyr Medan estates, the property of Mr. H. Schulz, who has already caught five tremendous specimens of these animals. A light wooden cage is constructed, in which a dog or a goat is tied up as bait. The approaches to the cage are made impassable to the tiger, leaving only the road in which the trap is placed. To make the capture doubly sure, a heavy block of wood is placed in front of the trap, and another just behind it, so that the tiger is compelled to alight on the plate. A piece of anchor chain holds the trap to a tree, else the herculean animal would escape, trap and all. The danger to hunters is very great, and it is to be hoped that this method of decimating the man-eaters may find many imitators. Our illustration is taken from an instantaneous photograph, made on the spot. The animal depicted was a specially large and strong one; its left leg was snapped in two by the tremendous force of the spring, but the skin remained intact."

The trap is manufactured by a Silesian firm. If the spring is not strong enough to break the bone, the big cat invariably escapes, leaving part of its skin and claws behind.

LEGAL.

Traveling on Free Passes.

The New York Constitutional Convention of 1894 incorporated a clause providing that "No public officer, or person elected or appointed to a public office, under the laws of this State, shall directly or indirectly ask, demand, accept, receive or consent to receive for his own use or benefit, or for the use and benefit of another, any free pass, free transportation, franking privilege or discrimination in passenger, telegraph or telephone rates, from any person or corporation, or make use of the same himself or in conjunction with another. A person who violates any provision of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit his office at the suit of the Attorney-General" (N. Y. Court, 1894, Article XIII., Section 5). The legislators are seeking to evade this provision, and it is suggested that requests be issued by the Secretary of State upon the various railroad companies for free transportation for the various members of the Legislature during the term. If this is done it will be a plain violation of both the letter and the spirit of the Constitution.

Restraint of Trade—English Cases.

At one time it was sneeringly asked, "Who reads an American book?" The English prejudice against things American still clings to the English judges, who as a rule refuse to recognize the decisions of American courts or to follow the rules of American cases; but the House of Lords, according to *The Albany Law Journal*, has recently decided a question in which they have, inadvertently perhaps, followed the law of the courts of the United States, and which is of particular interest, because the opinions show a recognition of the principle that change is the inevitable and potent result of time. The question arose in the matter of *Nordenfelt v. Maxim-Nordenfelt Co.*, and the House of Lords determined that the common-law rule which distinguished particular from general restraint of trade in covenants, and treated the former as an exception to the general rule that such covenants were invalid, is no longer applicable to altered conditions of commerce; that the question is whether the restraint is reasonable in reference to the interests of the parties concerned and to the interests of the public in the circumstances of each case. So a covenant, unlimited in space, not to carry on for a term of twenty-five years "the trade or business of a manufacturer of guns, gun-mountings or carriages, gunpowder, explosives or ammunition," was held valid in the case of a manufacturer of artillery, whose customers consisted almost exclusively of national governments, as not being unreasonable as between covenantor and his vendees or contrary to public policy.

Insurance Law—Burning Property.

In *Commonwealth v. Taylor*, recently decided by a Massachusetts court, the defendant was indicted for an attempt to burn her stock of millinery with the intent to defraud an insurance company. It appeared upon the trial that the policy on the stock had been canceled six days before the fire. There was no lack of evidence to show the intent of the defendant to defraud the insurance company; but the court held it essential, in order to sustain a verdict of guilty under the indictment, that there should have been at the time of the fire a subsisting valid policy of insurance in force. The fact that the defendant believed the policy to be valid was not sufficient. She had a right to burn her property when such burning would defraud no one nor injure anybody but herself.

Right to Public Trial.

In a recent article John D. Lawson, one of the professors in the law school of the University of Missouri, deals with the constitutional right of the person accused of crime to a public trial. He says: "The details of criminal cases are not always very clean, and it frequently happens that the investigation in a court of law of a sensational case draws to the court-room a crowd of persons whose only interest there is founded on a morbid curiosity. The good people who would prevent

the circulation of some of the classic writers of literature—Shakespeare, Fielding, Rabelais, and the dramatists of the Restoration, for example—because every line may not be proper reading for the very young, have also demanded that all trials for rape, seduction, adultery, or the like, shall be held *in camera*, and it appears that there are judges on the bench who are influenced by this clamor."

Professor Lawson refers to a number of recent cases sustaining this right of the person accused, and quotes from *Williamson v. Lucy (Me.)*, 29 Atl. Rep., 943, where it is said that "courts of justice should be open to the public. That is the rule. History brings to us too vivid pictures of the oppressions endured by our English ancestors at the hands of arbitrary courts ever to satisfy the people of this country with courts whose doors are closed against them. They instinctively believe that it is their right to witness judicial trials and proceedings in the courts. It is true that courts have discretionary powers to be exercised in such a matter, but not an unlimited discretion. The almost boundless authority exercised by the Court of Star Chamber in England was the seed of its own destruction, and was its historical infamy. Its lessons are not lost on the courts of to-day."

In closing his article Professor Lawson says that "the requirement of a 'public trial' is, that the public may see that the prisoner is fairly dealt with and not unjustly condemned; that the presence of interested spectators may keep his triers keenly alive to a sense of their responsibility, and to the importance of their functions, and because it may happen—as it has often happened—that there may be among the spectators some one drawn there simply by curiosity, who, in a critical moment, may be able to give convincing testimony in favor of the prisoner."—*Central Law Journal*.

Recovery of Deposit.

Where money is deposited with the cashier of a bank under an agreement that it shall be invested by the bank in bonds and stocks, the bank is liable for the return of the money, no investment having been made, though the agreement for its investment by the bank was *ultra vires* (*L'Herbette v. Pittsfield Nat. Bank* [Mass.], 38 N. E. Rep., 368).

CHESS.

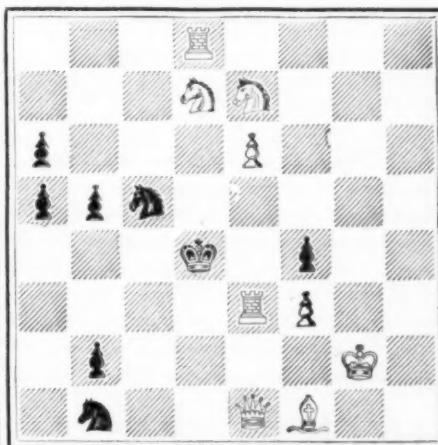
Problem 43.

BY WALTER PULTZER.

We have been giving you several easy ones lately; now let's see who will be the first to get this right, or "throw it off at a glance." *The Philadelphia Times* says that this one "bothered Lasker and took him three quarters of an hour to solve."

Black—Eight Pieces.

K on Q 5; Kts on Q B 4 and Q Kt 8; Ps on K B 5, Q Kt 4 and 7, Q R 3 and 4.



White—Nine Pieces.

K on K Kt 2; Q on K sq; Rs on K 3 and Q 8; B on K B sq; Kts on K 7 and Q 7; Ps on K 6 and K B 3. White mates in two moves.

Solutions of Problems.

We are under obligations to Professor James A. Dewey for calling our attention to another variation in No. 33 that had been overlooked. As one of our correspondents wrote: "This problem is one of the very best." Professor Dewey discovered that if Black played 1 Q-K sq the solutions given would not work. For instance:

White.	Black.
1 Kt-Q 4	Q-K sq
2 Kt-Kt 5	Q-K 4 ch
2 B-Kt 5	or
2 B-Kt 3	or
2 Q-R sq	or
2 B-R 6	or
	Q x B
	B x B
	P-K 7
	P x Kt.

He says: "It seems plain that Black (1) Q-K sq prevents all the mates so far mentioned." We think Professor Dewey is right. But he works out one of the prettiest mates we have seen. This is the way he does it:

White.	Black.
1 Kt-Q 4	Q-K sq
2 P-B 8 (queening)	

Now if

2 Q x Q
3 B-Kt 5 mate.

If Black does not take Q, then White Q x Q mate. This variation gives a use for the Bishop's Pawn that had been entirely overlooked. It seemed that the Pawn was placed there to prevent the Black Queen going to B 3.

Black.	White.
1 Q x Kt ch	R x Q
2 R-B 8 ch	R-Q
3 B-Kt 5 mate.	

It is quite evident that, while Black had a lost game, he could have made a better fight:

Black.	White.
13 Q R-K	Q-K 4
14 R x Q Kt P	Q-Q 3

Solution received from Professor J. A. Dewey, Wanamie, Penn.; A. B. Coats, Beverly, Mass.; M. W. H., University of Virginia; Edwin Charles Haskell, Garrison, Iowa.

The Revs. E. M. McMullen, Lebanon, Ky.; F. H. Eggers, Great Falls, Mont.; L. Schreiber, Alexandria, La., and A. B. Coats, Beverly, Mass., send correct solution of No. 39.

The Woman's Championship Match between Mrs. J. W. Showalter and Mrs. Harriet Worrall has been postponed because of the illness of Mrs. Showalter. Although Mrs. Worrall is entitled to claim the match by forfeit, she consents to wait until Mrs. Showalter has recovered her health.

A lamp with wrong chimney is like a man with another man's hat on—what is he good for?

Geo A Macbeth Co, Pittsburgh, will send you the "Index to Chimneys."

Pearl glass, pearl top, tough glass.

There is only one **EXTENSION BOOKCASE** Capacity unlimited. It is the Sunnyside. Price, \$4.50 to \$30. Are you interested? Address, **SUNNYSIDE BOOKCASE CO., Girard, Pa.**

LA GRIPPE.

**Mr. John W. Rhines, Foreman of
Funk & Wagnalls Co., cured
of a severe attack.**

THE ELECTROPOISE THE MEANS

Mrs. Ella A. Boole induced him to use the instrument. Medicine failed to give him relief. He applied the Electropoise with many misgivings, but it cured him.

30 LAFAYETTE PLACE,

NEW YORK, NOV. 22, 1894.

Six weeks since I was attacked with La Grippe, and for two weeks I suffered all the tortures of that terrible malady. I had one of the best physicians, but improved very slowly; and before I ought to have done so I returned to my work. The consequence was that I had a relapse, and for three days my condition was alarming, and medicine seemed to have no effect in relieving my sufferings. My lungs were sore and painful, and I had not slept even half a night since my attack came on. I could not lie down, for my lungs would fill up with mucus, and I would struggle for breath. My head seemed to be bursting with pain, and nothing would relieve, and I began to despair of ever becoming better.

At this junction Mrs. Ella Boole came in and brought her Electropoise. I consented to use it, with many misgivings, but would not drop my medicines. The instrument was applied to my temple, which was throbbing with pain, and inside of an hour I was sleeping. The Poise was then removed for three hours, when it was applied again at ankle. I still kept up my medicines, not having sufficient faith to drop them. That night I slept for nine hours, which was a wonderful relief to me. During Sunday the pains again attacked my head with greater severity, and again we sought and used the usual remedies in vain; again the Good Samaritan came with her Electropoise, and again I tried it. Three quarters of an hour's use put me to sleep for an hour. When I awoke, only a dull, rumbling headache remained of the severe one I was suffering two hours before. It was then I began to have faith in the Electropoise, I realized what it had done for me. I

told my wife to drop the medicines. I again applied the instrument for general treatment. In an hour a great change came over me. I began gradually to lose strength; the world seemed to slip away from me, and I could not raise a hand. I was completely prostrated, I could not even speak; but all at once I felt that I must fill my lungs, and began to do so in such a fashion as to alarm not only myself, but my whole household. My breathing could be heard in all parts of the house; and where for four weeks I had not drawn a full breath, or half a breath for that matter, owing to the darting pains and asthmatic conditions of my lungs, I now could fill them full and without pain. I suffered no pain whatever. I continued to breathe heavily for some time, and finally saw that I was gaining my lost strength, and could speak. "How good it feels!" I said first of all. It seemed like as though my lungs were being revitalized by some unseen power; every full breath gave added life. Before, however, I could realize it, I slept; and so refreshing was that sleep that it was daylight before I awoke at all. Then I felt the best I had since I first came down. My cough was loose; the neuralgic, catarrhal pains had ceased, and discharges from head and lungs were copious. I picked up your book of directions. I saw that "prostration" was the cause of my suffering the night previous. I had continued taking drugs and Electropoise at the same time, which I should not have done. I have taken no medicine since Sunday, 11th, and each day have steadily improved, till now I am almost as strong as ever. I write at this length, thinking that it might be of service to you and those who are suffering. Hoping for a widespread use of your Electropoise,

I am faithfully yours,

JNO. W. RHINES,

Foreman Funk & Wagnalls Co.

The Electropoise cures disease without medicine. By its application Oxygen is taken into the blood through the skin, and the whole system is revitalized; by reaching parts that are impervious to medication, cures are wrought that to other means would be impossible. A book of complete information with hundreds of reliable certificates will be mailed you for the asking.

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Brooklyn.

Current Events.

Monday, January 7.

Both Houses of Congress in session; no business is transacted owing to the death of Representative Post. . . . The Democratic caucus resolves by a small majority to adopt the Carlisle Currency Bill. . . . A successful gambling crusade is organized in Omaha. . . . A railroad wreck occurs near Massillon, Ohio.

Count Khuen-Hodervay is asked by Emperor Francis Joseph to form a Hungarian Cabinet. . . . Unemployed men in Newfoundland parade the streets demanding work or relief. . . . Heavy earthquake shocks are felt in Sicily. . . . A race for America's cup is arranged with the London Royal Yacht Squadron.

Tuesday, January 8.

Both Houses in session; the Senate discusses the Lodge resolution in regard to Hawaii; the House continues the debate on the Currency Bill. . . . Eugene V. Debs and the directors of A. R. U. go to jail to serve out their sentences for contempt of court. . . . The New Jersey Legislature meets and organizes, and a test vote is taken on the Senatorial election.

Henri Brisson is reelected President of the French Chamber of Deputies by an increased majority. . . . The German Reichstag resumes the debate on the Anti-Revolutionary Bill. . . . The independence of Korea is formally declared. . . . A bread riot takes place in St. John's, N. F.

Wednesday, January 9.

Both Houses in session; the Nicaragua Canal Bill is discussed in the Senate; the House rejects an order from the Committee on Rules for the closing of the debate on the currency bill; the Diplomatic and Consular and Postal appropriation bills are passed. . . . The President sends another message on Hawaii, relating to the lease of an island by England. . . . Cotton growers meet in convention in Jackson to consider means to secure a better price for cotton.

Great uneasiness prevails in St. John's, N. F.; the unemployed demand bread or work, and quiet is maintained only by the efforts of the soldiers. . . . No Hungarian Cabinet is yet formed.

Thursday, January 10.

Both Houses in session; the contest over the income tax begins in the Senate, an attempt being made to defeat the appropriation for its collection; a large number of minor bills are passed by the House. . . . A resolution is introduced in the New York Legislature for the continuation of the Lexow investigation. . . . The Republicans secure control of Utah Territory.

There is a report that the King of Korea has been assassinated. . . . A *modus vivendi* is said to have been agreed upon between the United States and Cuba in regard to tariff duties. . . . Quiet is entirely restored in St. John's, N. F. . . . The French Chamber refuses to vote for the release of a Socialist editor undergoing a sentence of imprisonment who has been elected a Deputy.

Friday, January 11.

Both Houses in session; the appropriation for the income tax is debated in the Senate; private bills are passed by the House. . . . The gold reserve again falls below \$80,000,000. . . . Another suit to test the constitutionality of the income tax is brought in a Federal court by a stockholder of the New York Continental Trust Company. . . . Stephen B. Elkins receives the Republican nomination for Senator from West Virginia.

It is reported that the Japanese defeated the Chinese at Kaiping on January 10. . . . The French defeat the Havas in Madagascar. . . . The reports of the American atrocities are confirmed by Turkish troops.

Saturday, January 12.

Both Houses in session; the Senate continues the debate on the income tax appropriation; an anti-oleomargarine bill is considered by the House. . . . Presidents of seven Northwestern universities meet in conference and adopt new rules for athletics. . . . Colonel Coit, of the Ohio National Guard, is indicted for having caused the shooting of rioters at Washington Court House.

The Chinese army is preparing to make a stand against the Japanese before the Great Wall of Peking. . . . The Anti-Revolutionary Bill is referred to a committee of the German Reichstag. . . . Reports of Royalist conspiracies in Hawaii are confirmed.

Sunday, January 13.

Great destitution exists among the Ohio miners, and Governor McKinley takes some measures for their relief. . . . A complete tie-up is threatened on the Brooklyn surface roads; a disagreement on wages and trips is the cause of the trouble.

Japan decides to continue the campaign in spite of the cold weather. . . . A Royalist uprising is seriously feared in Honolulu. . . . The Porte is said to be considering administrative reforms for Armenia.

Funk & Wagnalls' New Standard Dictionary

(From "The Brooklyn Times," January 5, 1895.)

SECOND PAPER.

A year ago an account was given here of the earlier half of the great work of the corps of editors who prepared the Standard Dictionary for the Funk & Wagnalls Company. On that occasion, the appearance of the vocabulary as far as the letter "M," the scope of the dictionary was reviewed. The performance was measured against the promise of the carefully drawn prospectus. Examination was made of all the several points which a dictionary should possess in order to be an efficient tool of the writing trade and of those arts and industries which supplement the author and shape the form in which his work appears to the public. While details of that review may have passed from mind, it is not asking too much of those who are interested in such a practical monument of the language to credit themselves with sufficient interest to remember that the verdict then passed was in the main favorable.

Yet regarding the impermanence which must attend any views presented through the fugitive medium of the daily press, it may be well to summarize concisely the conclusions then enunciated in order that we may pass to a more extended consideration of the points which could not be covered in a review of the former volume, in order that it may be stated that the verdict of approval then passed is altogether confirmed, now that the complete work has been under examination, in order that we may make the distinct and positive assurance that that part of the dictionary which has been available for a year of daily and necessary reference has endured with success every demand made upon it so far as such demand can arise out of the multifarious needs of a daily newspaper and out of extensive reading in several periods of English literature.

In the former paper a year ago approving comment was passed upon the points hereafter noted: The extent and quality of the vocabulary to include the daily speech of the people; the effort to maintain the simplest form of spelling compatible with due regard of the historical element of the word; the inversion of the order in definition to agree with the rational scheme of presenting the present signification first and older and obsolete meanings lower down the list; the exactness of definition by truly definitive statement; the collation of the shades of meaning in synonym and antonym now for the first time introduced in a mere dictionary. To adopt the form used by magistrates on appeal, we can heartily say "we concur" in the opinion written a year ago on half the work and extend it to the whole. This concurrence comes, as has been said, after the experience of a year in testing the work by daily needs.

Inasmuch as the dictionary has been adopted as the standard of the style for the office of this paper, it may add a ring of sincerity to the review of the work to present some of the reasons arising out of practical exigencies why this action has been taken. For the information of those unfamiliar with the mechanical art which stands between the raw material of the writer and the finished product of the printed page, it may not be impertinent to state that the style of an office governs with rigidity all those questions of type-setting which make or mar the appearance of a well-printed article. Such are the forms of spelling of words in which there is variance of usage, the choice between words themselves, the syllabication, the composition of compound words, and the use of capital letters. In these matters the style of an office is paramount, with the exception of the choice of words, where it is to be presumed that in the article of an intelligent writer, intelligently edited, he is entitled to pick the words proper to express his own meaning; in this regard the style of the office is to be looked upon as admonitive and not rigid.

To what extent the Standard Dictionary yields us a satisfactory office style may well be examined point by point of the items of the account just presented.

A special paragraph is well earned by the fact that in each of these points the dictionary is con-

sistent with itself, a result not hitherto attained by other compilers in similar works.

In the matter of spelling, the principle of the editors of this dictionary has been to use the simplest spelling which will preserve the etymological unity of the word. There have been no radical changes from common usage, the greatest being found in the establishment of a system which shall apply in all cases the usage which has been found good already in some. Thus the diphthongs "æ" and "œ" derived from the Latin are reduced to the simple vowel "e," yet they are retained in scientific words adopted unchanged from that speech, the directing principle being evidently that the editors of the dictionary appreciated that to systematize the spelling of English would be task enough without entering upon a reformation of the Latin. Double letters in inflectional forms are reduced to single letters in all cases where such reduction would not interfere with the pronunciation, or cause confusion to arise with an already existing word of different meaning, but the same spelling as that which would result from the consistent application of this rule. Thus we find "kidnaping" from "kidnap" where we save a "p," but from "lop" we have "lopping," in order that we may not mistake it for "loping." Diacritical marks are expunged from ordinary print, which cuts off the useless dieresis from such a word as "cooperation," and the impropriety of the hyphen in words of the "reellect" class. None of these changes is really a change; the appearance of change arises from the application to the general class of a principle of simplification which has been used in certain words. More radical changes are indicated for the reason that they are recommended by the high authority of the American Philological Society. The syllabus of some 3,500 words in which this body of scholarship has recommended change is incorporated in the vocabulary, not as adopted yet, but as indicative of growth yet to come.

Questions of syllabication arise in practical printing only at the end of the line of type. In general the compositor who feels that he has not only a trade but an art endeavors to avoid breaking a word at the end of the line, but there are cases where it is not to be avoided. In this paper the font of type in which this article is composed averages seven words to the line, and if it were not for the skill in justification the discussion of syllabication would arise in every seventh word or so. Practically it appears that twenty-one out of a hundred lines end with a hyphen. In all these cases the compositor must know on which letter the syllable breaks. A late dictionary, one that holds a very high reputation, has this sample of inconsistency in two succeeding words: "is-land" and "is-lander." Such inconsistency does not appear in the Standard, and in general it is to be noted that its system of syllabication is based on the principle which shall most uniformly assist the reader in carrying the sense from line to line.

The use of the hyphen between the members of a compound word has proved a crux to all writers and printers hitherto. One authority calls for its use in a given compound, another drops it out and rejects the composition, still another runs the two words into one. Each authority is inconsistent with his own usage, and all are at variance. The matter was looked upon by the editors of the Standard as one of such moment that they published a volume outlining their theory of composition and submitted it to experts for examination and comment. The work was reviewed here two years or so ago, and the principle adopted by the authors was considered at length. It is a valid and simple one, but even if it were a faulty one it would yet be worth adoption for the one reason that it is the first attempt to obtain uniformity in that which has always been a chapter of composition-room accident.

No former dictionary has attempted to set up authority on the use of initial capitals. All have given each word in their vocabularies as beginning with a capital and have left it to the individual

compositor and the general custom of his chapel to settle whether the word is worthy in type of the dignity of capitals. In the Standard the words are printed in lower case throughout, except in the instance of proper nouns and proper adjectives, where the capital letter is used, as in accordance with grammatical rules it should be. What comical results may follow a style of capitalization which runs riot away from this simple rule will appear in the following extract from an editorial article where the sense demanded abstinence from capital initials and where office style set sense awry: "In the brotherhood of man, Cardinal and car-driver, butcher and Bishop, are men of the same manhood." Neither threats nor entreaties availed to put down the impertinent and ridiculous capital initials.

Points of style are in the main extra-judicial to the editors of a dictionary, which is, of course, primarily a word-book. Yet in the definition of the word it is certainly proper to point out improper uses in order that they may be avoided. In amplification of that eminent right the editors of the Standard have prepared an interesting and extremely useful appendix of "faulty diction." This covers more fully than might be ventured on in the body of the work a carefully collected list of errors of speech in the matters of pronunciation and usage. Their aim is not to make of every one who uses the dictionary a master of style such as Gibbon, Macaulay, or the more recently lamented Stevenson, but to point to sundry errors which are common and to suggest to those who care to look the proper form by which the error may be avoided. If all would study this appendix and heed its decisions there would be a great improvement in the speech of those who would flush with anger if it were hinted that they were so uneducated that it was toads, not pearls, that fell from their opened lips.

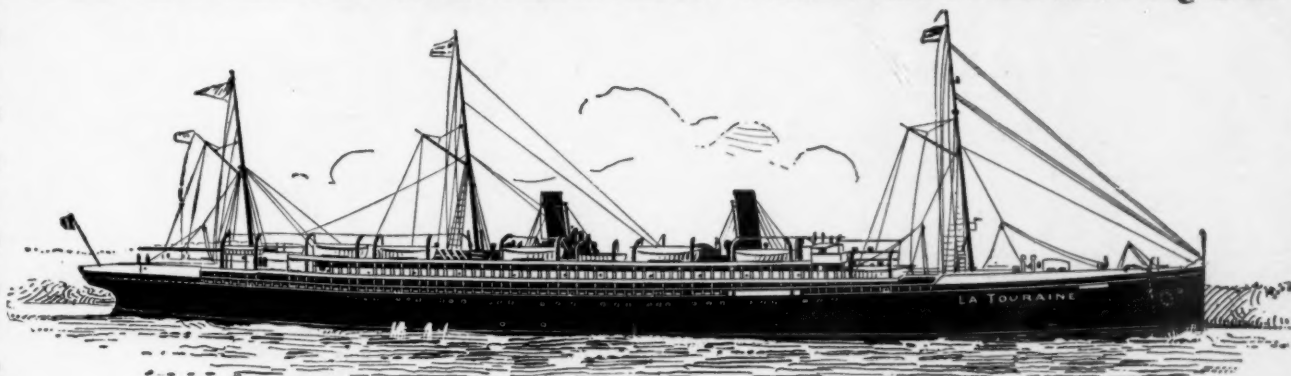
In the appendix of proper names there is manifest an improvement so simple that it is a wonder that no one had discovered it before. All words of this class are assembled in a single vocabulary, and he who hunts the name of a person or of a place, of a character in fiction, or in one of the several systems of theology need not puzzle his thought to recall whether it is a name of a man, an ancient Hebrew, an equally ancient Roman or Greek, a character in a book or play, a place on the map, but turns to it at once and finds all those things resolved for him, along with the full identificatory circumstances. In the matter of geographical names, it is refreshing to observe that the editors have adopted as of paramount authority the conclusions reached by the Board on Geographic Names. These conclusions, drawn from the bulletins published by that office of the national Government, have not been lightly reached; each settlement of a name represents days, weeks, and months of investigation. We can speak with assurance of the work which accompanied the excision of the intruding "h" from the name Bering. It is within the knowledge of this reviewer that before that unnecessary and intrusive letter could be recommended for extirpation in correction of a manifest mistake there was involved almost a year's work in the examination of weather-worn charts, of logs and letters of the great explorer, and this not only in Washington, but in the remotest parts of Alaska, not only in this country but in England, Russia, and Denmark, in order that there might be neglected no source of information.

The variations in spelling and pronunciation form an appendix in which are collated not only the recommendations of former lexicographers but the mature judgment of the ripest scholarship of the day. Other additions carry the usual list of foreign words and phrases which may properly find a subordinate recognition in an English dictionary as they find a slight hospitality in English speech, lists of abbreviations needing explanation, and a half-page of addenda of words and significations omitted from the vocabulary.

W. C.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., PUBLISHERS, 30 LAFAYETTE PLACE, N. Y.

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Lisbon	822	" 13th	24 "	" 11th
Gibraltar	300	" 15th	24 "	" 14th
Barcelona	512	" 18th AM	15 "	" 16th
Marseilles	195	" 19th AM	4 days	" 18th PM
Villefranche	120	" 23d AM	6 hrs.	" 22d PM
Naples (*Rome)	340	" 24th AM	3 days	" 23d PM
Messina	173	" 27th PM	15 hrs.	" 27th AM
Syracuse	67	" 28th PM	24 "	" 28th PM
Alexandria	808	Mch. 3d PM	5 days	Mar. 1st PM
Jaffa (*Jerusalem)	255	" 9th AM	3 1/2 "	" 8th PM
Smyrna	656	" 14th AM	15 hrs.	" 12th PM
Constantinople	270	" 15th AM	3 days	" 15th PM
The Piræus (*Athens)	352	" 19th PM	2 "	" 18th PM
Malta	544	" 23d AM	15 hrs.	" 21st PM
Tunis	229	" 24th AM	2 days	" 23d PM
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Outside Cabins:	{ Blue on plan, 2 in room—(saloon deck),	700	Each Side Pass. Occupancy
	{ Yellow on plan, 2 in room—(saloon deck),	600	
	{ Green on plan, 2 in room—(saloon & lower deck),	500	
Outside Cabins:	{ Blue on plan—(lower deck),	700	I
	{ Blue on plan—(saloon deck),	700	
	{ Yellow on plan—(lower deck),	600	
Inside Cabins:	{ Green on plan—(lower deck),	500	I
	{ Green on plan—(lower deck),	500	
	{ Green on plan—(lower deck),	500	

No one passenger will be accepted for any room, as indicated thus (*), unless payment is made for the whole room.

Children under twelve years of age will pay half fare, taking as a basis the price of passage of cabins where they are to be placed in excess of the number of passengers limited for each cabin. One adult and one child under 12 years occupying a cabin must pay two full fares.

Servants pay \$300 for special accommodations provided for them. If accommodated in cabin staterooms, same fare will be charged as for other passengers.

TOURING THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The Right and the Wrong Way.

The advantages of this general plan of a winter's cruise on a first-class steamship through the whole length of the Mediterranean, with pauses of varying length at the most important ports on the European, Asiatic, and North African shores of this inexpressibly-fascinating inland sea—about which thousands of years of history have centered—do not need much further argument. The plan was an experiment only a few years ago. It is now a demonstrated success. The writer has tried the plan of visiting most of these same points upon the Mediterranean coast by the very different plan of trusting to ordinary local means of communication. He has found his way into the eastern Mediterranean from one port to another by means of the small coasting steamers which fly the Russian, Egyptian, Austrian, French, German and Italian flags. He has had to share stuffy staterooms with unspeakable Turks, and eat unsavory meals on soiled tablecloths with all sorts of Levantine and Oriental table companions. He has been subjected to annoyances in Turkish custom-houses, and to endless friction with dishonest and extortionate hotel-keepers. The wear and tear of this method of travel in an attempt to see the fringes of the Mediterranean is really a serious drawback. At most of these points one does not care to stay very long, and it is an annoyance to hunt up a hotel and then, after a day of sight-seeing, to repack one's box or bag—with a wise traveler it will be the smallest possible bag—find a connection either by rail or by some coasting vessel, and hurry on to the next point of interest. The process requires the devotion of at least half of one's time to the mere details of haggling with cabmen, quarreling with hotel-keepers over extra charges for candles and service, making connections, and bothering over other distracting minor annoyances.

The Luxurious Route on La Touraine.

But consider for a half a minute the luxury of a Mediterranean cruise in a beautiful floating palace like *La Touraine*, for example. One lives continually on the ship. One comfortably ensconced in his stateroom at New York, the traveler has only to adjust himself to his luxurious environment, and need not bother with any packing or unpacking until his twelve-thousand miles journey is at an end, and he gathers his traps together as Sandy Hook is sighted on the return trip. To an experienced tourist who wants to cover numerous points on his journey, and desires to have a mind free to see many sights and accomplish much, this relief from everlasting packing and unpacking in European and Asiatic hotels is an almost inestimable boon. If the traveler's purse is long he would be willing to pay hundreds of dollars for that one advantage of the continuous cruise over the broken journey, that requires adjustment to the conditions of fifty hotels.

La Touraine will be especially fitted up for this 12,000 miles tour to these lands replete with historic and artistic interest. Instead of carrying 1,100 passengers, the number of tourists will be restricted to about 260, and therefore, of course, most choice accommodations will be at hand for all passengers. Naturally, the third-class apartments of *La Touraine* will not be used at all, and that quarter of the vessel will be devoted to a spacious laundry during the trip.

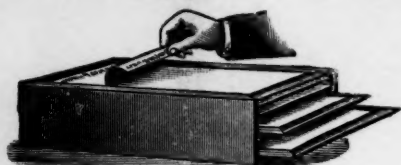
Under these circumstances this excursion will be one of rare enjoyment. With the best rooms of the great steamship at their disposal; with the table which the skilful French *chefs* of the steamship will keep supplied with the most delicious viands; with the aid of *La Touraine's* staff of officers in making the most of opportunities for recreation—the members of this party are indeed to be envied.

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